





of German territory have been demilitarized, though solely to the advantage of Germany's neighbors. There are no State munition factories, and the capacity of the existing factories—(the number and special nature of which have been accurately determined)—merely suffices to satisfy current peace-time demands.

#### Strength of Forces

"The strength of the navy," continues the note, "is far below the armament limits fixed in the Washington agreement on Feb. 6, 1922. On the other hand, apart from their navies, the armaments possibilities of other European nations are entirely unlimited, and their output of modern war material is subject to no restriction."

"Some states adjoining Germany possess, even according to their peace-time status, 5000 tanks, 1500 military airplanes and 350 batteries of heavy artillery."

"All these states have at their disposal large reserves of material in the event of war. One such neighboring state—a state with fewer than 8,000,000 inhabitants—has a standing army of 80,000 men; another, with fewer than 14,000,000 inhabitants, has a standing army of over 150,000 men. A third, with fewer than 30,000,000 inhabitants, has a standing army of 275,000, and a fourth, with fewer than 40,000,000 inhabitants, has a standing army of over 700,000 men. The armies are based on a system of universal compulsory military service, which in the event of war insures the utilization of the entire strength of the nation."

#### Germany Impotent

The note declares that for these reasons Germany is quite impotent from a military point of view in the midst of a heavily armed Europe, and continues:

Should the measures provided for in Article XVI tend to diminish Germany's incapacity of effectively protecting her territory against military invasion; she would be completely dependent upon the members of the League for military protection, without any power to compel these members to afford that protection. In a majority of conceivable cases Germany would be, so to speak, predestined as the scene of European League wars. Even if the covenant-breaking state should not be an immediate neighbor of Germany, it is to be feared that unfavorable developments in military operations might carry the war into her unprotected territory.

Even assuming full fulfillment of their obligations under the Covenant, one must bear in mind that the League's non-German troops would never be able to effectively protect her territory against military invasion; she would be completely dependent upon the members of the League for military protection, without any power to compel these members to afford that protection. In a majority of conceivable cases Germany would be, so to speak, predestined as the scene of European League wars. Even if the covenant-breaking state should not be an immediate neighbor of Germany, it is to be feared that unfavorable developments in military operations might carry the war into her unprotected territory.

All this is a necessary consequence of the fact that the entire organization of the League of Nations, as a whole, is hardly compatible with the military preponderance of individual states, whether they are members of the League or not.

Dr. Stresemann contends that the organization of the League presupposes that the armaments of the various states shall be fixed for them approximately on the basis of their geographical and territorial situations, but that this condition, so far as Germany is concerned, will not be fulfilled even when the disarmament of the other states has been effected in accordance with the covenant of

the League, for a limit is set to the reduction which does not prejudice either the requirements of national safety or the enforcement of international obligations.

#### Liberty Demanded

"Even then," he insists, "the general standard would be far higher than the German standard."

"The Minister affirms that the only solution of the difficulty is to give Germany liberty to say how far it would go in participating in sanctions when international law was broken out, and he asks that its peculiar situation be taken into consideration when its League obligations are being fixed."

Dr. Stresemann emphasizes that the Protocol for the pacific settlement of international and military disputes provides that the geographical and military situation of individual states shall be taken into account regarding participation in sanctions; yet all the signatories must take part in blockade measures and permit the passage of forces through their territory. These would deprive all of the possibility of remaining neutral, and Germany, even after the coming into force of the Protocol, would still be faced with danger.

In conclusion, the Minister expressed the hope that the League will discover a means to remove German apprehensions and the opinion that this can be done without violence to the organization of the League.

The general opinion last night was that the German communication sent by Germany direct to the powers last September. In this Berlin Government set forth that it sought admission to the League on the basis of the foundation for useful co-operation with the League had been laid. The expectation was expressed that in due time Germany would receive an active share in the mandate system of the League, and it was declared that only by universality could the League hope to reach a state of complete efficiency.

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## ADMINISTRATION SCANS MOVES OF BRITISH CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

give the dominions preference without imposing direct food taxes, have been under consideration by the Cabinet and the Board of Trade, but as far as is known, no decision has been reached.

#### MacDonald Considered Plan

The same ideas had been suggested to the late MacDonald Government, and had been under consideration by the former Colonial Secretary, J. H. Thomas, and it may be taken for granted that considerable pressure will be brought to bear on behalf of the Australian Government, which is anxious to stimulate its meat exports.

Mr. Baldwin in his recent outline of the Government's intentions for reversing the policy of the MacDonald Government, indicated that meat and fruits would have primary attention from his Government. He suggested that £1,000,000 annually would be devoted to stimulating dominion exports to England, in lieu of the preference the Dominions would have received through the preferential system of the MacDonald administration had intended to impose at the behest of the last Imperial Conference.

#### To Assist Shippers

It was generally supposed this sum was to be utilized in assisting shippers to bring their produce to England, and the idea was attributed to Winston Spencer Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who always has been a free trade advocate and therefore would oppose taxes on food.

There are many weighty matters requiring consideration before such a far-reaching plan as that of Mr. Baldwin could be adopted. In the first place it could not be carried out without free trade legislation, and although Mr. Baldwin, with his past high majority in Commons, certainly could carry such a measure, it nevertheless would mean great opposition in Parliament.

Then there has to be considered the fact that Argentina sends meat to the United Kingdom to the value of about £3,000,000 annually to England. This extensive importation of meat from Argentina is largely offset by the exportation of British goods to the South American republic, and at the moment of the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to Argentina turns the minds of both countries to further fostering reciprocal trade, it hardly seems the ideal time, in the opinion of some observers, to propose a plan which would so injuriously affect Argentine interests.

At the same time there exists here a strong feeling against alleged foreign meat trusts and a desire to make the Empire self-supporting in food supplies, and it is contended that it is impossible that some modified plan may be proposed. It is probable, however, that nothing will be decided upon until Parliament meets next February.

#### A Christmas Tree in a Tub Grows From Year to Year

Authorities seem to disagree radically as to whether it is a good thing for the forests to cut Christmas trees from the forest or a bad thing. But meanwhile, a new custom is making its appearance which bids fair to ally the argument in good time. This is the habit of planting ever-

green trees on the lawn, near the house, and of adorning them on Christmas eve with strings of colored lights. Such trees may be seen in almost any Boston suburb and in the residential districts of outlying towns, and offer a novel and pretty way of sharing one's Christmas with the passer-by.

The next step will be to purchase a small tree of a nurseryman or florist and keep it in a tub or large pot, just for use at Christmastime. Such a tree will grow up with the children, and if well treated should last a number of years—until, in fact, it is too large for its tub or for easy transportation.

A tree grown in a tub, according to the forestry experts at the State House, must have light and air in order to thrive, but they say it is quite feasible to give them enough light and air by placing the tree on a porch, not to mention the luxurious surroundings of a suburban lawn. Then the day before Christmas the little tree can be moved indoors and be given its lights and decorations and kept as long as one pleases for the holiday season. After that it can be stripped, but instead of being consigned to the ash can, as happens with our poplar tree-trunks, it just goes out of doors again to get another year's growth before next Yuletide comes round again.

E. H. Wilson, assistant director of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, told the writer that trees of this kind four feet high could be grown in tubs about the same size as those used to stand the usual cut tree in. He advised obtaining the trees from nurseries rather than from the woods as the cultivated trees have better root systems. Spruces, he thought, stood a better chance of thriving under such conditions than firs. The firs are being denuded, he said, and something should be done.

Assistant State Forester James Morris feels that the cutting off of trees for the Christmas market does little injury, especially if the trees cut are firs. These have little or no value as timber, and simply choke out a better growth. Spruces are a different matter, but in the east they are much less used than firs.

It is also denied that severe unemployment was produced through Jewish immigration and that the burden of this immigration was imposed on the Palestine budget—the fact being that Jewish immigration is entirely financed, and the employment of the immigrants labor guaranteed, by the Zionist organization.

Other contentions vigorously denied by the High Commissioner are that there is constant danger of racial riots, that the per capita tax is excessive, that the Government is occupying too much office space, that

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Thirteen Misstatements. He then proceeded to check 13 statements which he variously characterized as "directly contrary to fact," "wholly inconsistent with facts that are common knowledge," and "purely imaginary."

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all new roads built after the war were from or to Jewish colonies, and that disorders have occurred in consequence of a certain concession.

In conclusion, the letter, which is signed by Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, in his capacity of acting Chief Secretary, in the absence of Sir Gilbert Clayton, states:

In referring to these 13 instances of misstatement, it must not be assumed that the High Commissioner accepts as accurate the remaining allegations in the memorandum. Most of them, however, the minor errors of fact which they include are not of sufficient importance to require attention in this letter.

## BRITISH ARE TO ASSIST DOMINION MEAT TRADE

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A blow for foreign meat trusts is suggested by an announcement in the Evening News that the British dominions will be given the first chance of supplying England's needs in meat.



## BORAH INSISTS EXTRA SESSION IS URGENT NEED

Cites Strike of 10,000 Hard  
Coal Miners as Latest  
Demand for Action

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—An extra session of Congress may be necessary because of the existence of a strike among 10,000 anthracite coal miners in the Scranton (Pa.) district, with a possibility of a sympathetic strike of far-reaching proportions. In the opinion of W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which he is still a member, Senator Borah became keenly interested in the investigation of the coal situation. The President's commission, of which John Hays Hammond was the chairman, made recommendations which have since lain unacted upon. Senator Borah believes that it is unwise to go forward with no governmental machinery for the adjustment of a dispute. Senator Borah has before expressed himself in favor of an extra session, and he thinks that the coal situation is an additional reason why there should be one.

In addition to the coal question there is the transportation question which Senator Borah regards as demanding attention.

Then there are the tax reduction and farm relief legislation which it is impossible to take up at the present short session. At the rate at which legislation is progressing nothing more than the annual appropriation bills with possibly some action on Muscle Shoals, may be expected.

Senator Borah has heretofore made statements regarding the urgency of farm legislation and has not urged any program pending the report of the commission appointed by the President.

It is the intention of Senator Borah to set forth his reasons for an extra session early in January. The administration says that it has evidence of being opposed to an extra session. It was represented on the part of the President that he desired to see urgent matters disposed of by the present Congress and other matters to await the regular session of the new Congress.

## IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION ENDS PRELIMINARY TOUR

By Special Cable  
DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—The boundary commission completed its preliminary tour yesterday at Derry. The commissioners issued a statement in which appreciation is expressed for the courtesy shown at the various localities afforded for gathering information and hearing something of the views of different sections.

It is pointed out, however, that the statements made at these informal interviews do not take the place of written representations which the commission has announced its readiness to receive.

The statement made yesterday that a Nationalist deputation received assurance that the commission would not have any regard to historical considerations is incorrect. The deputation received no such assurance. They were told that historical considerations, which could be shown to have a bearing on the terms of reference, would not be excluded and reference was made to the bearing of history on geographical questions.

## INDIAN COUNCILOR ACCUSED OF BREAKING HIS OATH OF OFFICE

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.—A strong protest has been officially made by Sir Maurice Hayward, on behalf of the Bombay Government against the evidence by Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, a member of the Governor's executive council, Bombay, before the Reforms Committee. The evidence followed along parallel lines of Sir George Lloyd's recent letter to The Times of London. It is said that Sir Chimanlal seems to have forgotten his oath as a member of the

council not to communicate official secrets without the special permission of the Governor.

The statement declares that Sir Chimanlal admits that ministers having no assured phalanx of supporters lost what influence and power they would otherwise have obtained, not only in the administration of their own departments, but also on the reserved side of the Government. Sir Chimanlal, it is said, is wrong in stating that there was no joint discussion on matters relating to the transferred departments, the records showing that on 71 out of 95 occasions such questions were discussed by the joint council. The ministers were given every facility to express their opinions and of late the discussions were never decided by the votes of the executive councilors. After the middle of 1921, weekly joint discussions between the ministers and members of the Council became the practice.

The statement concludes by declaring that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's evidence suffered much from the omission to refer to previous records of the fact that ministers had on no occasion been overruled by the Governor, who nowhere performs his duties more successfully than in Bombay.

## BRITISH ENGINEERS' DISPUTE SETTLED

Modern Devices Save London  
From Threatened Darkness

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 23.—Modern labor-saving devices, with the substitution of oil fuel for coal, saved London from threatened darkness from a "holiday electricity" walkout. This walkout has been fixed for today by the engineers of the Brompton-Kensington Electricity Supply Company and involved sympathetic action at other works.

The dispute was over a demand from the members of the electrical trade union for the dismissal of two engineers, who were behind with their subscriptions to the union. The power company refused this on the ground of unwillingness to become an instrument for maintaining labor union discipline.

The engineers, who also last night criticized the malcontents, declaring its ability to carry on without them—the fact being that the adaptation of furnaces for oil enormously reduces the skilled staff required. The walkout has now been called off upon reduced payments from the two men concerned, whose re-entrance fee to the union will be £3 instead of the £10 originally demanded.

A settlement is also today announced in another big labor dispute. This concerned the Associated Societies of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who will be recalled, displaced the entire London railway traffic by a walkout last winter. Here in consequence of the recent rise in the cost of living, the National Wages Board, to which the dispute was referred, has decided unanimously in the men's favor, thereby ending the dispute for the time being.

## JAPANESE TRAINING SHIPS AHEAD OF TIME

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Japanese training squadron enroute to Balboa, Canal Zone, the Navy Department is informed, will reach that port two days ahead of its announced schedule.

The three ships, carrying 300 Japanese midshipmen on a practice cruise, now are expected to arrive at Balboa Dec. 29, although their original schedule called for arrival Dec. 31. They have left Mexican ports on the last stage of the journey.

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readers should know  
Our French Shops

On the sixth floor of Filene's a group of specialty stores that breathe the spirit of Paris—that might have been lifted bodily from the Rue de la Paix—THE FRENCH SHOPS!

The majority of the coats, gowns, wraps, hats and trinkets sold there come direct from Paris—nearly all are of French inspiration.

Just now—two notes are being stressed and repay a visit—Velours hats in the natural shades—and dresses on the Chanel lines made of a new-old fabric—STOCKINETTE!

(Sixth floor at Filene's)

## INDIAN WOMEN ASK FULL RIGHTS

Law Is Sought to Enable  
Them to Sit in Councils  
or Assembly

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 10.—The founder of the Women's Indian Association, which has its headquarters in Adyar, Madras, Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa, who has recently completed a world tour in order to study the woman's movement at first hand, in both enfranchised and unenfranchised countries, is now in London, prior to her return to India.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Jinarajadasa explained that she founded the Women's Indian Association in 1917, in order to carry on the education of young Indian girls after their marriage. In 1919, after the passing of the Reform Act, which gave Indian women the right to vote in municipal and legislative councils, the objects of the Women's Indian Association became extended to include also the political education of Indian women. Mrs. Jinarajadasa said:

The majority of the nine provinces in India under British rule have accorded Indian women the municipal vote, but so far only four have granted women the franchise for the legislative councils of each Province. These are Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, and Assam. One-third of India is composed of native states, ruled by Indian kings, and several of these also have given Indian women their political freedom, notably Cochin, Mysore, and Travancore.

Second Bill Necessary  
When Indian women obtained the right to vote in municipal and parliamentary elections, however, this permission did not carry with it the right to sit in the various legislative councils, or in the Legislative Assembly at the national level. A second bill will have to be framed for this purpose by the British Parliament.

The Women's Indian Association has already organized two deputations, one to Lord Willingdon, and the other to the Law Minister, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, and both, I am glad to say, have been favorably received. This procedure, however, does not apply in the case of the native states, and one woman—the only one in India—already sits in the Legislative Council of Travancore.

Anti-Suffragist Unknown

It is worthy of mention that India has never produced the phenomenon of the anti-suffragist, as occurred in so many of the western countries. There is no prejudice either from men or women against women's enfranchisement in India. Indeed, the Indian people cannot understand the mentality of the British government in its opposition to this matter, nor why the right to a seat in the legislative councils, and in the Assembly, was not conceded at the same time as women were given the municipal and parliamentary franchise.

During her world tour on behalf of woman's emancipation, Mrs. Jinarajadasa told the Monitor representative that she had been especially impressed with the tremendous strides recently taken by Egyptian women, who she affirmed were far in advance of the Muhammadan women in India, who still kept pur-

## A Leader of India's Women



MRS. DOROTHY JINARAJADASA  
Who Has Completed World Tour in  
Study of Woman's Movement.

dah. She also paid a graceful tribute to the enterprise of American women, and the much needed idealism, which since their enfranchisement, they were increasingly bringing to bear upon politics in the United States.

## AMERICAN VEGETABLES HURT CANADIAN TRADE

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—At the annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the Ontario Vegetable Growers Association, the chief problem discussed was that of the dumping of American-grown vegetables on the Canadian market. Walter Cook, the first vice-president, held up for comparison the low tariff charged on United States vegetables and the higher tariff imposed by the United States on Canadian vegetables. Competition with the product raised by the aid of cheap labor in the southern states was impossible, he declared, and he demanded at least the rate of duty imposed on vegetables entering Canada be determined on valuation at the point of entry rather than at the point of production, as at present.

These products of cheap labor were sent in car load lots to Canada a week earlier than the earliest Canadian vegetables could be produced and sold at low prices owing to the American markets being glutted. A resolution was adopted in favor of imposing a higher tariff on vegetables entering Canada from the United States, and of establishing the duty on valuation of the product at the point of entry.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY  
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Financial Statements Monthly. ARTHUR F. NUN, Certified Public Accountant, 244 So. 2nd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone HUllcroft 2203 R.

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—and fifteen other Tinker Toys  
for sale at every toy and department store.

The TOY TINKERS Inc.  
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

## VISCOUNT KATO IS GRATIFIED

Prime Minister Expresses  
Appreciation of America's  
Reception of Ambassador

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP).—Responding to official expressions from the United States, and American editorial opinion, as cabled here regarding Japanese-American relations, the Premier Viscount Kato tonight told the Associated Press of his appreciation of the newest aspect of the situation between the two countries. In the course of his remarks, he said:

Japan is keenly appreciative of the earnestness displayed by President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes," said the Premier. "In denouncing efforts of naval propagandists to embolden Japan and America. We are hardly less grateful for the extraordinary expressions of cordiality used in welcoming me as Ambassador to the United States.

America has thus given further assurance of the readiness of her friendship toward Japan. We are not misled by the vicious activities of irresponsible groups of individuals in either country. We know the United States desires peace; we know Japan desires peace.

Japan is not contemplating war with any country nor preparing in secret, nor overtly for war. She maintains her national defense as best she can and in doing so is comforted by the knowledge that American authorities have repeatedly affirmed their confidence, in spirit and in fact, of American adherence to the principles to which both countries have committed themselves.

In conclusion the Premier said earnestly:

We expect to conduct our relations with America in all their developments in the faith that we are striving toward that goal, and that we shall attain it only through honest cooperation. In this belief we are unable to regard any question between the two countries as incapable of an amicable and satisfactory solution.

## HUNGARIANS HELPED TO SETTLE IN CANADA

BRANTFORD, Ont., Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—There are now some 70 families from Hungary located on the Bow Park Farm, which was opened up for settlement by J. V. Hamory of Youngstown, O.

## Season's Greetings from Fifth Avenue Florists

24 West 59th Street Phone Plaza 3620  
An Unusual Offer of special interest to women  
Weaver's Tricotom Jersey Undersuits, heavy quality, soft and shimmery with dainty French embroidery. Colors: White, Fresh Pink, ecru. Regularly priced at \$2.50, our special price \$1.50. Most attractive gift or party favor.  
Mail orders filled.

HEWITT'S SILK SHOP  
15 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Compliments  
of the  
Season  
The Shop of Unusual Gifts  
Where last minute decisions  
may be amply satisfied.

Oliver A. Olson  
COMPANY  
A complete store for Women  
Broadway at 79th Street  
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SAN FORD AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS CORPORATION  
522 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, U.S.A.  
LIBERTY  
LIGHT AND  
POWER PLANT  
For Camps, Ships,  
Ranches, Farms,  
Radio Stations, etc.  
Runs on Kerosene,  
Gasoline or Alcohol  
All Wearing Parts  
Interchangeable with  
Ford Car Parts.  
5 H. P. on Pulley.  
Generator  
1500 Watts.  
\$525 F. O. B.  
Norwalk, Conn.  
AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WRITE FOR TERMS

New York Readers  
Quarterly Dividend  
4%  
Interest for three months ending Dec. 31st, 1924, at rate of  
per annum on all sums from \$5 to \$5,000 has been declared payable Jan. 15th.  
Deposits made on or before January 13th will draw interest from January 1st  
Bank Open—Daily, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.—Saturdays, 10 A. M. to noon. Monday Evenings, 7 to 9.  
United States Savings Bank  
Madison Avenue, Corner 58th Street  
"Savings Are Safest in a Savings Bank"

## MORE AIRPLANES TO BE ADDED IN COAST-TO-COAST MAIL LINE

Addition Looked for in Spring—Night Service Between  
Chicago and New York Will Be New Feature —  
—Eight-Cent Rate Stays

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Eight cents an ounce, the present air mail rate for Zone 1, which includes Chicago, will apply in the night airplane mail service between New York City and Chicago, scheduled to start next April, according to a bulletin issued here by the Merchants' Association. The New York-Chicago service will be increased to 38 airplanes.

Eastbound airplanes, says the bulletin, will leave Maywood Landing Field in Chicago at 9 p. m., reaching New York at 6 o'clock the following morning in time for first delivery. The eastern terminus of the service will be Hadley Field, near New Brunswick, N. J., with the times of arrival and departure 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., respectively.

The Post Office Department is said at present to have 94 airplanes in the New York-San Francisco mail service. Adding the night service will, it is pointed out, give the United States Government a two-way system between New York and Chicago with a transcontinental service covering 270 miles.

"The Post Office Department," observes the bulletin, "recently has approved an envelope with a three-quarter-inch red, white and blue horizontal stripe. The installation of the new service was authorized by Col. Paul Henderson, First Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of the air mail, upon the findings of the survey in Chicago and New York. The Merchants' Association was associated in the survey."

KNOWING as we do that you will appreciate the remarkable quality of our sportswear and evening wear, we take the liberty of inviting you to our store for inspection. Modest prices are assured by the fact that some of our sample dresses and all come direct from the manufacturer to you.

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TELEPHONE 1000  
NEW ROCHELLE COAL  
and LUMBER COMPANY  
"Founded on Integrity"

Ferguson's Furniture  
Living Room Suites, \$180 to \$477  
Bedroom Suites, 298 \$575  
Dining Room Suites, \$242 to \$610  
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Trust Company  
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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Luncheon, Tea, Dinner  
Table d'Hôte Luncheon, 85 cts.  
Sunday Dinner 12:30-3; Supper 5:30-7:30  
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512 FIFTH AVENUE—AT 43D STREET  
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We are showing a wonderful Collection of Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Golf Hose, Sweaters, and Beach Robes, suitable for California and Southern wear.

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Girls' New Winter Coats  
Sizes 6 to 14 Years  
\$12.75 \$19.50  
A wonderful collection of the newest and most desirable styles at prices affording extraordinary values. Splendidly made in novelty checks, soft woolsens and plaids. Many are handsomely fur trimmed.  
Little Tots' Coats, Sizes 2 to 6—\$9.75, \$13.50



## BISHOP HUGHES FOR CHILD LAW

Chicago Cleric Brands as Folly Certain Oppositions to Amendment

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Chicago area of the Methodist Episcopal Church declared here today that he favored the Child Labor Amendment most of all because he believed it "would greatly hasten the day when we shall give all children in America a fair chance for play and education."

The Constitution would be dignified if it had in it a clause that protected the rights of children even as it protects the rights of property, he maintained. In answer to the charge that the amendment was not in accord with the trend of American institutions, he replied:

I favor the adoption of the amendment because the history of our land shows that some of our states will not, apparently for many years to come, give adequate protection to childhood.

Fair Treatment Urged  
I favor it because I believe that matters should go into our Constitution quite as much on the basis of their importance as on the basis of their technical nature.

An effort must be made to treat the proposed child labor amendment fairly—on both sides. All talk about its representing an effort to "socialize" the United States Government is, of course, folly; while the implication that all who oppose the amendment are the natural successors of Herod and others engaged in the deliberate "slaughter of the innocents" is almost equally folly.

But the opponents should always make clear that the amendment is only an enabling act. It passes no law; it simply makes a law possible.

Now is it fair to suggest that the maximum possibility under the amendment is a certainty. Some of the men who oppose the amendment have much to say about the necessity of defending our American institutions. One of those institutions is Congress.

Touched With Insincerity  
To assume that our two houses of Congress and our President would pass, under this amendment, an extreme law that would not allow a boy under 18 to carry a bucket of coal for his own home, or a girl under 18 to wash the dishes without subjecting the parents to arrest, is again sheerest folly, touched with insincerity.

Congress has already passed two laws which were declared unconstitutional because of their nature, and not because of their extreme provisions. A Congress that would recklessly invade the home would not last long in this land. Personally, I do not believe that the debate upon this amendment should proceed on the supposition that the American people are in the habit of sending semi-idiotic congressmen and senators to Washington.

Nebraska Marshaling Forces for Child Labor Ban Fight  
OHAMA, Neb., Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence).—With the opening of the Nebraska Legislature about two weeks away, the fight for the ratification of the proposed Child Labor Amendment has begun.

The attitude of the Governor-elect, Adam McMullen of Beatrice, is not known. The retiring Governor, Charles W. Bryan, in his parting message to the Legislature is expected to recommend ratification. But the influence of the new Governor will be the more powerful factor, as he is a Republican, and his party holds the controlling vote in both branches of the legislative assembly.

First in the field in fighting for adoption of the amendment is the

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Pediforme Shoes

A real comfort shoe that carries the weight on the outside of the foot, and yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports the arch and gives free play to other parts of the foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and that's a style for all ages. Write Dept. B today for Roadster PEDIFORME SHOE COMPANY 30 W. 30th St., New York 102 Livingston St., Brooklyn

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WHEN WINTER COMES

You Will Want to Go South to Augusta or Aiken

Write us for Illustrated Literature and how to get there. The Bon Air-Vanderbilt, at Augusta, open January to May. Other tourist hotels at Augusta and Aiken open November to May. SOUTHERN RAILWAY R. H. Butts, P. O. A. 152 West 42nd Street, New York

Nebraska State Federation of Women's Clubs Not content with mere resolutions in support of the proposal, this group has begun the work of enlisting further support in 50 communities of the State.

"Daughters' Favor Measure

The Daughters of 1812 are in sympathy with the amendment and Omaha and state chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have urged ratification. Mrs. H. C. Sumner, of the political and social science department of the Omaha Women's Club, has entered the fight for the amendment. In this department, however, the feeling is not unanimous, and Mrs. J. H. Dumont, an active women's club member, has taken the field against the proposal on the grounds that it gives Congress rights transcending those of the parents.

Most of Nebraska's child labor is in the beet fields in the western part of the State. Investigators have repeatedly reported on the work of children of 6, 10, 12 and 18 years in the sugar beet harvests. State laws have proved inadequate to curb this.

The Omaha Chamber of Commerce is soon to take action on the proposed child labor legislation. Its agricultural and legislative committees, informally pooled, show a majority against the amendment. These instances show that opposition to the amendment is well organized. The friends of the proposed measure will have determined resistance when their bill is introduced into the Nebraska House and Senate. So far the debate has been conducted without partisan bitterness.

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DOLLAR LINE MAY BUY PACIFIC MAIL VESSELS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Robert Dollar Steamship Company will buy the five ships now operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company when the United States Government is ready to sell at what he terms a "fair price," said Robert Dollar, vice-president of the Dollar Company, and president of the Admiral-Orin Line, upon his return from a trip around the world.

He added that it would be better for the Dollar Line to operate 10 ships on the Pacific than the five which it now runs. The company is facing keen competition from five different lines on some of its routes, but Mr. Dollar looks forward to a prosperous year.

CHRISTMAS PARDONS GRANTED

RALPHIGH, N. C., Dec. 23 (Special).—Camron Morris, Governor of North Carolina, has issued a blanket order pardoning all prisoners, State and county, whose terms will expire between now and Jan. 25, in order that they may be with their families on Christmas Day.

BRYN MAWR GRADUATE WINS \$2000 DIAL PRIZE

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Miss Marianna W. Moore, an assistant in one of the branches of the New York

Public Library, is to receive the Dial prize of \$2000 in recognition of "distinguished service to American letters," it is announced. The award was based upon her "Observations" now being published. She is the fourth recipient of the prize which was established in 1921.

Miss Moore was born in St. Louis and was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1909, after teaching three years in the United States Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. She has contributed poetry to magazines and has published a small volume of verse.

Postal Rates Rise Explained

Mr. New Goes Before Committee—Says Many of Publishers' Points Are Just

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, was called before the Senate post office subcommittee to explain details of the Administration measure proposing increases in rates on practically all classes of mail matter except letter mail to take care of the advance in the pay of postal employees approved by Congress but vetoed by President Coolidge.

The Postmaster-General said he had not sought to raise rates but that the situation grew out of action by Congress in raising the pay of postal employees. He added that all of his actions had been at the request or by direction of Congress.

Explains the Rates  
Explaining the various rate advances, he told the committee that he regarded it to be an imposition to make an increase on every other class of mail and none on the second class mail, consisting of newspapers and periodicals.

"I concede as just many of the points made by the publishers," Mr. New said, "such as that the people want reading matter, that it is a good deal of a public service to see that they get it."

"All those things were taken into account in making the rates on second class mail fixed the figure at \$9.875,000."

Mr. New said he regarded this as a fair proportion of the total increase of \$65,000,000 necessary to meet the postal pay advance.

Defends His Figures  
A member of the House Post Office Committee wanted to know why the Post Office Department could not absorb the \$65,000,000 increase, as it had absorbed an increase following enactment of the Employees' Reclamation Bill. Mr. New said this could be done ultimately, but that the department under such a plan could not become self-sustaining within five or six years, he said.

"As matters are now," he said, "we will be on a self-sustaining basis at the end of the fiscal year 1925."

Advances proposed by the Post Office Department are in accordance with the equities and are fair to the users of the several classes of mail, Mr. New told the committee.

Replying to the challenge of the Publishers' Association as to the accuracy of the cost accounting report, Mr. New declared he had "absolute and implicit" confidence in the accuracy of that report. Before he approved it, he said, he had a nationally known accounting firm go over it "with a fine tooth comb."

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COTTON MILL OPENS IN FORT WORTH, TEX.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Fort Worth's first cotton mill, known as Worth Mills, Inc., has begun operation on a small scale, and by Jan. 1 will be running at full capacity, officials said.

The mill, incorporated for \$1,250,000, is located in a building erected since the organization of the company six months ago. The mill will employ 600 persons, and will manufacture cord tire fabric.

DELANEY GIVES TRANSIT VIEWS

Declines to Criticize Mayor Hylan, However, When Questioned by Counsel

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—John H. Delaney, chairman of the City Board of Transportation, resumed the witness stand this morning in the investigation into New York's transit situation before Justice John V. McAvoy.

The story of lack of progress was continued. Mr. Delaney asserting that the plan proposed several years ago by Daniel L. Turner was promulgated only for public discussion and during his term of office he did nothing toward promoting it. He stated also that he had had nothing to do with the preparation of a subsequent plan proposed by Mayor John F. Hylan. The minutes of the Board of Transportation on the transit construction discussion were introduced in evidence, further enlarging the extensive library which is being built up during the days of the hearing.

Delaney Statement Denied  
Mr. Delaney admitted that with the exception of this report to the Board of Transportation, nothing was done during his term of office with the exception of a 10-block addition to the Corona line.

"Obviously this was the lead to a new yard," he said, "but actually it was an addition to the elevated with two more stations."

Pressed for answers by Henry L. Sherman, assistant to Judge McAvoy, as to the length of time required for the construction of the Corona-Flushing line, the witness finally stated about two years. Robert Ridgeway, chief engineer of the Transit Commission, denied Mr. Delaney's statement that preparation of plans would require one year, estimating that this would take only five or six months.

Numerous routes proposed by the Transit Commission were considered, including those known as Nos. 71 to 75, inclusive, which included the line under Central Park West from Fifty-Ninth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Street; the line from Ninety-Fifth Street, Brooklyn, to Richmond, S. I., by tunnel; the line under Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, from One Hundred Fifty-Fifth Street, and others which were submitted by the Transit Commission to the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Delaney was questioned regarding these, but had no comment to make.

Would Not Criticize Mayor  
A letter from the Transit Commission urging the Board of Estimate

Protheroe's Cotswold Cakes  
"Cotswold" is a variety. A delightful combination of sponge cake, meringue, delicately flavoured cream and almond paste, being of beautiful appearance. It melts in the mouth. Weight about 1 lb. One cake in box 2/-, 4 cakes in box 7/- in Great Britain. From W. SUDBURY PROTHEROE & CO., BUNGALOW BAKERY, Cotswold Mills, Nr. Stroud, Gloucestershire

Charles H. Baber  
Foot Fitter  
Formerly managing director of Babers, Ltd. (Jersey), 300 Oxford Street, has now moved to

304-306 Regent Street, London, W. 1.  
Mr. C. H. Baber will be pleased to supervise fitting and, before a number of his old assistants are helping him.

Charles H. Baber, Ltd.  
The Store That Sells Everything of Quality and Makes Croydon worth visiting.

GRANT BROS., Ltd.  
High Street, CROYDON, Surrey

Wilder's Ltd  
The Store that is always interesting  
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## BENGAL CALLED SLOW IN PLANS OF IRRIGATION

Province, However, Is Said to Need Practice Less Than Others

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The criticism has been passed that Bengal is backward in irrigation. To some extent this is true, although it may also be admitted that in this Province artificial irrigation is not necessary as in other provinces. Most of Bengal is marshy, part is water-logged, while the rainfall is adequate. But nevertheless it is generally agreed that irrigation is not sufficiently developed.

It has been said in defense of the status quo that Bengal is poorer than other provinces, that the administration of the Province is inefficient and indifferent, and that the system of land tenure is so defective that the Government cannot undertake the responsibility of financing and pushing up the necessary engineering projects.

**Bengal Government Efficient**  
The allegation that Bengal is poorer than other provinces falls to the ground. On the whole, the standard of living among the Bengali peasantry is higher. Neither can the Government be termed inefficient, because it has in the past worked important systems such as the Midnapur Canal. Further projects did not pay their way because the owners of land who benefited by the irrigation refused to bear their financial part, and there was no means of compelling them to do so. However, it is really the root of the difficulty. The Government was left with no option but indifference.

A correspondent writing to the Press asserts that it is the land tenure system of Bengal, based as it is on the permanent settlement of over 100 years ago, which is defective. Under this settlement land taxation is so slight that the Bengal Government is deprived of the full benefit of a most valuable source of revenue. So much is this so that it formed the main grounds for the Central Government remitting for three years Bengal's contribution of 6,800,000 rupees.

**Zemindars Own Bengal Land**  
In other provinces, where irrigation has progressed, the Government is the principal proprietor of the land, but in Bengal the zemindars, or big landlords, own the land, and under the permanent settlement are recognized as doing so.

While reformers have argued that a law should be passed immediately making landowners responsible for the cost of two-thirds of any improvements, the peasantry being charged with the remaining third, it is doubtful if this would not be contrary to the terms of the permanent settlement. This is a legal agreement which has the most solemn sanction of the British Government behind it, and will never be repudiated except by a more or less autonomous Indian administration.

In other provinces large loans have been raised for projects of capital development: 75,000,000 rupees, Bombay development; the Sukkur Barrage and Sind canal, 20,000,000 rupees; the United Provinces 2,000,000 rupees for irrigation; the Sarde Canal, 100,000,000 rupees; in addition to which the Punjab, in 30 years, has spent 40,000,000 rupees on irrigation works, and has recently commenced the Sutlej canal system, estimated to cost 80,000,000 rupees. Madras has a bill before its Legislative Council for irrigation works costing 80,000,000 rupees. Only Bengal lags behind although it is said perennial canals (which would raise artificial embankments and spoil the natural drainage) are not wanted so much as a system of well and tank irrigation.

## CHURCH-STATE RIFT WIDENS IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 23.—If Monsignor Bono, Bishop of Santa Fe, attempts to exercise his newly-acquired functions as apostolic administrator of the archdiocese of Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government will take measures to prevent him from doing so, according to La Razón.

The Government, adds the newspaper, will direct another note to Monsignor Bono insisting that he present his credentials from the Pope for the Government's consideration. The newspaper says it learns in ecclesiastical circles that Monsignor Bono considers separation of the Church from the State in Argentina as inevitable.

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**Great Winter Sale**

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Millinery Frocks  
Costumes Jerseys  
Blouses, Shoes, Etc., & Furnishing Materials

Remarkable Bargain Prices. Goods in many cases reduced to less than cost.

## Texas Boys and Girls on a Thousand-Mile "Better Farmers" Trip



Austin, Tex.

Special Correspondence

Light. That's the slogan of

Texas, farm agent

Shelby County, in east Texas, has

never seemed to have the opportunity

to make much of a name for itself

from a standpoint of progressive

farming. It is in the piney woods

of the State and its people never

care much about "these new-fangled

farming ideas."

And then along came this Mr. Ross.

He spent two years telling the farmers

of Shelby County and their children,

also farmers, about the modern

methods of diversification, crop rotation,

terracing and seed selection.

"Why we grow more ribbon cane

than any other county in Texas," the

farmers replied to Ross. "And

there's more 'possums in these woods

than anywhere else in Texas. What

more do you want than 'possum and

good cane sirup?"

"But other counties are growing

more cotton than you; better cotton;

more corn, and more feed-

stuffs."

The natives only shook their heads

in disbelief.

Finally, Mr. Ross just talked him-

self out. So he hit upon a happy

idea. "Travel and you shall see the

light," he popped into his head.

The old folks wouldn't go. Why

should they take a junket across the

State to look at other farms? The

elders remained at home and Mr.

Ross took 200 boys and girls on a

1000-mile "better farmers" trip,

showing the youths what other parts

of the State are doing. The trip was

made in jitneys.

"Sooner or later, with these young

people growing up," Mr. Ross says,

"we're going to have first-class

farms and real prosperity in Shelby

County."

South Africa Will

Not Build Fleet

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence).—When the new Nationalist Government came into power it was with the intention of preparing a scheme whereby South Africa would have its own mercantile fleet.

After a full discussion of all the aspects of the case the Government has, however, come to the conclusion that it would be premature to launch such a scheme at the present stage of the country's development.

During the election the Nationalists were very strong in their condemnation of the South African Party's policy in this respect, and while the Government was openly accused of being in league with the shipping companies, Nationalist speakers held out to the maize and fruit farmers of the Transvaal backveld the promise of a Union fleet, which would at least bring about a very considerable decrease in freight.

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good cane sirup?"

"But other counties are growing

more cotton than you; better cotton;

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# HARVARD OUT TO STOP COLUMBIA

## Chess Champions Need Only One More Victory to Keep the Cup

**H. T. F. C. CHESS WINNERS**

Year	Winner	Score
1885	Columbia	10-1
1886	Columbia	10-1
1887	Columbia	10-1
1888	Columbia	10-1
1889	Columbia	10-1
1890	Columbia	10-1
1891	Columbia	10-1
1892	Columbia	10-1
1893	Columbia	10-1
1894	Columbia	10-1
1895	Columbia	10-1
1896	Columbia	10-1
1897	Columbia	10-1
1898	Columbia	10-1
1899	Columbia	10-1
1900	Columbia	10-1
1901	Columbia	10-1
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1911	Columbia	10-1
1912	Columbia	10-1
1913	Columbia	10-1
1914	Columbia	10-1
1915	Columbia	10-1
1916	Columbia	10-1
1917	Columbia	10-1
1918	Columbia	10-1
1919	Columbia	10-1
1920	Columbia	10-1
1921	Columbia	10-1
1922	Columbia	10-1
1923	Columbia	10-1

**RESULT OF CHESS TOURNEYS**

Year	Winner	Score
1885	Columbia	10-1
1886	Columbia	10-1
1887	Columbia	10-1
1888	Columbia	10-1
1889	Columbia	10-1
1890	Columbia	10-1
1891	Columbia	10-1
1892	Columbia	10-1
1893	Columbia	10-1
1894	Columbia	10-1
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1916	Columbia	10-1
1917	Columbia	10-1
1918	Columbia	10-1
1919	Columbia	10-1
1920	Columbia	10-1
1921	Columbia	10-1
1922	Columbia	10-1
1923	Columbia	10-1

College chess followers throughout New England are expecting a better showing this year than last in the Harvard University chess team in the H. T. F. C. chess tournament which begins Monday, Dec. 23. This is due to the return to college of K. O. Mott-Smith, this year's captain, who is considered one of the best college players in the country. Princeton, who was without the services of the star player last year and finished last, Columbia University, which has won the tournament 10 years in succession.

# Test Match Takes a Dramatic Turn

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Eng., Dec. 23.—The events in the first test match of the present series between the Maribone Cricket Club's touring team and Australia at Sydney, took a dramatic turn in the last two days, when the home team, who have been playing the Englishmen for a comparatively long time, were defeated by the visitors by a score of 115 runs. The Surrey star has now a record number of three-figure innings to his credit in the series and a greater aggregate than any other Englishman.

# Gaining in the Middle West

"Chess in the middle west, like baseball, is becoming more and more popular," said a representative of the American Chess Congress. "The number of the big teams from that section have been increasing for some time, and we are sure to see a return of the visits. Out there the game is in the hands of the student community, while in the east it is in the hands of the professional community. Consequently, our financial support is not enough to meet requirements."

# CONCANNON WINS TWO GAMES

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Joseph Concanon took two games in his series against Charles Harmon in the National Chess Championships, which began last night at the Hotel Hamilton. The scores were 100 to 85 and 100 to 84. In the afternoon Concanon played a very active role throughout the match and defeated the younger player in the sixteenth inning with his high run of 28. The game ended in the twenty-seventh inning, when Concanon jumped ahead and ran out the game 110 to 84. The best runs were 24 for Concanon and 25 for Harmon.

# St. Patrick's Step Ahead of Ottawa

## Now Tied for Third Place as Result of Defeating Boston, 10 to 1, in Arena

**NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS**

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Canadiens	10	6	1	21	11	11
Montreal	9	7	4	14	16	6
Ottawa	8	1	1	21	20	17
Boston	1	6	14	43	2	2

The new Boston professional hockey team again went down to defeat last night, and again by an overwhelming score of 10 to 1, this time at the hands of the Toronto St. Patrick's, headed by Cecil Dye, who contributed five of the team's 10 goals.

The overwhelming score does not indicate that the visitors were playing exceptional hockey, for both the Canadiens and Ottawa, who have been easily excelling the playing of the St. Patrick's, but the Boston defense played aimlessly. Once by the forwards, and the Patrick's attack made matters pretty much their own way, and were allowed countless free shots and seldom were hurried.

The feature of the game was the aggressive work of Dye and his accurate and speedy shots. The Boston fans, from any angle and any distance the Toronto skater could hit the net. Dye's work in goal was not the best, but he is accustomed to assistance from an outer defense of his own team, and he did not receive that aid last night.

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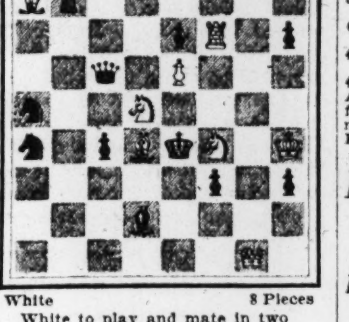
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# PROBLEM NO. 637



# PROBLEM NO. 638



# SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 637. 1. K-K4 2. B-B7 3. Q-Q4 4. R-B4 5. Q-Q4 6. R-B4 7. Q-Q4 8. R-B4 9. Q-Q4 10. R-B4 11. Q-Q4 12. R-B4 13. Q-Q4 14. R-B4 15. Q-Q4 16. R-B4 17. Q-Q4 18. R-B4 19. Q-Q4 20. R-B4 21. Q-Q4 22. R-B4 23. Q-Q4 24. R-B4 25. Q-Q4 26. R-B4 27. Q-Q4 28. R-B4 29. Q-Q4 30. R-B4 31. Q-Q4 32. R-B4 33. Q-Q4 34. R-B4 35. Q-Q4 36. R-B4 37. Q-Q4 38. R-B4 39. Q-Q4 40. R-B4 41. Q-Q4 42. R-B4 43. Q-Q4 44. R-B4 45. Q-Q4 46. R-B4 47. Q-Q4 48. R-B4 49. Q-Q4 50. R-B4 51. Q-Q4 52. R-B4 53. Q-Q4 54. R-B4 55. Q-Q4 56. R-B4 57. Q-Q4 58. R-B4 59. Q-Q4 60. R-B4 61. Q-Q4 62. R-B4 63. Q-Q4 64. R-B4 65. Q-Q4 66. R-B4 67. Q-Q4 68. R-B4 69. Q-Q4 70. R-B4 71. Q-Q4 72. R-B4 73. Q-Q4 74. R-B4 75. Q-Q4 76. R-B4 77. Q-Q4 78. R-B4 79. Q-Q4 80. R-B4 81. Q-Q4 82. R-B4 83. Q-Q4 84. R-B4 85. Q-Q4 86. R-B4 87. Q-Q4 88. R-B4 89. Q-Q4 90. R-B4 91. Q-Q4 92. R-B4 93. Q-Q4 94. R-B4 95. Q-Q4 96. R-B4 97. Q-Q4 98. R-B4 99. Q-Q4 100. R-B4 101. Q-Q4 102. R-B4 103. Q-Q4 104. R-B4 105. Q-Q4 106. R-B4 107. Q-Q4 108. R-B4 109. Q-Q4 110. 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## Theatrical News of the World—Music

The Hardy Players Present  
"Tess of the D'Urbervilles"Dorchester, Eng.  
Special Correspondence.

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Hardy Players were about to produce "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," as dramatized by the author some 30 years ago, aroused such interest that every available seat for all the performances was sold weeks before the first night. This implied honor to Mr. Hardy was well deserved. "Tess," a gloomy and heart-rending though it be, is among the noblest novels in the world's literature.

Yet, considered as an art form, a novel is one thing and a play quite another. Hardy, in the novel, obtains his enthralling effects not by his dialogue—which, in general, is no more than simple—nor by dramatic presentation at all, but by careful and elaborate development of his theme, which is made to move as its own momentum with a sense of inevitability; by his intimate revelation of character and motive and, most of all, perhaps, by his literary skill in depicting and working into the very fabric of his tale the life and scenery of rural Wessex, of the second half of the past century, in which his people move.

But in the play the author is necessarily deprived of too many of these—his strongest means of evoking interest and sympathy. There remain only those who talk; and thus diminished and telescoped into a brief three hours of stage-traffic, this heart-compelling epic tragedy of young love dwindles into little more than a rural melodrama. Its greatness is squeezed out; characters which the novelist's untrammeled genius had made intelligible and acceptable, are here so diminished into unreality, that one is left wondering why this drama was ever brought out from between its covers.

Mr. Hardy, moreover, though performing his task as adaptor for the most part with considerable skill, has not sufficiently freed himself from the influence of his original. In the book, for example, we are not told how Tess commits the crime; but we are told, with powerful effect, how her husband discovers that the crime has

been committed. In the play, however, Mr. Hardy, quite rightly, shows Tess almost in the very act; and then, remembering the impression created—though by a different method—in the book, he gives us, in addition, the landlady's discovery which, on the stage, falls flat, because the audience already knows what, in the book, it did not know—that Tess' deed of vengeance had been done.

The acting was careful throughout, and always word-perfect; but the Hardy Players, as a company, have



Photograph by White, New York  
IN THE ACTORS' THEATRE REVIVAL OF "CANDIDA"  
Katherine Cornell as Candida and Richard Bird as Marchbanks, Appearing at Matinees at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre, New York.

not yet reached a degree of skill which calls for close criticism. Among the easier performances was the John Durbyfield of Mrs. Major, who, if she missed the airy irresponsibility of the character, as Hardy drew it, got all the woman's practical common sense. The best performance, unquestionably, was that of Mrs. Bugler, in the name part. This actress—though given to intoning her lines during the tender moments—has a natural gift of clear, truthful and expressive power, considerable emotional power, and repose. Her confession scene deservedly won loud applause.

In the concluding episode, at Stonehenge, her pathetic utterance lifted the play for a moment almost to the tragic intensity of the printed book. P. A.

## London Cameos

By J. T. GREEN

52—Edouard de Max

TO AN American actress who for years tried to get a footing on the Parisian stage and who finally secured an engagement at the Odéon—though it did not last long—Sarcy, the first critic of his day said: "Don't!" He told her that foreigners are not wanted on the French stage; that however good their French it would have an accent; that she would find opposition in the press; in fact that her purpose would lead on one issue only—tears. She was not the only foreign player who tried and gave up. Even when they are specially gifted, like the Dutch artist Marie Kalf, the summit is denied them. Her success lies mainly in the plays of her husband Lenormand, which are so original that the regular Parisian producers avoid them.

De Max, who has just passed away, is the only exception that defies the rule. He did enter the Comédie Française—became a Sociétaire—but he was never quite happy. He used to complain that the press all too often put a spoonful of tar in the honey-cake of praise. He was tolerant because he was not any rate his own style and no mistake, an Apollo, and because he came at the right moment when Rumania, whence he hailed, was adored by France as a martyred nation. With women and politics on one's side one can do well in Paris—even in the House of Molière.

In 1893, in "Izely," Bernhardt brought forward in De Max a fine artist. His deep sonorous voice was both impressive and eerie; his personality unforgettable; dark eyes shedding light from a swarthy countenance framed by pitch black hair; the frame and limbs of sculptural lines; the whole personality impressing one with the sense of a Roman emperor on colts. His French was flawless! There was an exotic savor somewhere in the pitch of his voice, but it added to its caressing charm. His declamation—his style and his grand style and no mistake, an Apollo, and because he came at the right moment when Rumania, whence he hailed, was adored by France as a martyred nation. With women and politics on one's side one can do well in Paris—even in the House of Molière.

London last saw him two or three years ago in fragments from "Izely" and "Hamlet" between scenes of a revue at the Pavilion.

## Bill of Playlets by Writers' Club, Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Writers' Club of Hollywood, whose membership list includes men and women prominent in motion pictures, has just begun its new dramatic season. This season's play committee is headed by Jane Murfin, who is a playwright of some reputation as well as a producer and director of motion pictures.

Four plays composed the program for the first pair of dramatic nights. "The Three of Us," originally a short story by John Fleming Wilson, and dramatized by Alfred A. Cohn, was capably enacted by Charles A. Selton, Eddie Phillips, Doris Lloyd, Ward Caulfield and Joe Cox. This was produced by Fred J. Butler.

The most successful play was "A Prologue to King Lear" by Ferenc Molnar, adapted and staged by Benjamin P. Glazer. A scintillating, sophisticated comedy this and unusually well done by a cast made up of Brandon Hurst, William J. Kelly, Charles Mack, Harold Howard, William B. Davidson, George V. Sklar, Lubin, Otto Matiesen, Lilyan Tashman, Maxine Brevern and H. Poulasht.

"The Monkey's Paw" presented as originally played in the Haymarket Theatre, London, under the direction of Cyril Maude, is an adaptation by Louis N. Parker from the short story by W. W. Jacobs. The play was staged by Robert H. Ober, and well acted by Lionel Belmore, Robert Hober, William B. Davidson, Temple Pigeon and Clarence Gelder.

Last came "The Lady in Red," by George V. Hobart and Walter Catlett, a farce showing what can happen to a cheap melodrama on a one-night stand when the property man is not on the job. This was produced last night by the Musical Box Revue in New York. The present version was staged by Maude Fulton, who also played the title role. In the cast were Monte Collins Jr., Walter Long, Jack Mulhall and Herbert Rawlinson.

Hugo Ballin designed the sets for the plays and was also the art director.

## Benavente and the Cinema

Madrid, Nov. 19  
Staff Correspondence

WITH a hundred plays to his name, and the Nobel Prize to attest their quality, Jacinto Benavente has turned to the cinema. His first film is being shown now in Madrid. It is called "Para toda la Vida." A poacher and a gamekeeper have a fatal quarrel. Their orphaned children, a boy and girl, grow up; the poacher's son bearing on his forehead the light received from a stone thrown by the gamekeeper's little girl shortly after the parents' quarrel. In dispassionate peasant fashion the pair are supposed to be married but the memory of the past and the jealousy of a designing spinster stands between them. In the end, in spite of elaborate sideplots and enemies, all the villains confess and the hero and heroine stand forth vindicated and live happily ever after.

The setting is a village in Castile, one of those crumbling pueblos of the barren plains. We see the daily life of these people, living virtually in the middle ages. We see their quaint customs. We are given amusing character sketches of village types—the moneylender, the gamekeeper, the poacher, the rich spinster farmer, the rospiapi in their weaving and the young man who does well. The film is best described as a series of character sketches and vignettes.

Benavente himself is skeptical of the public interest in the peasant setting. He believes the cinema audience is largely feminine, and that it is more interested in pretty actresses, fine clothes and scenes of society life.

There is a wealth of material for the cinema in Spain. There is almost continuous daily sunlight in most parts. There is a wealth of interesting costumes, customs and quaint manners of living. Every province has its strange unspoiled ways of going about the business of everyday life. The medieval is always somewhere to be found in the Old World towns. The landscape alone has one valuable quality: it has scarcely ever been filmed. There must be a fund of good stories in the patios of Andalusia and in the mountain villages of the Asturias. There is a likelihood of a Spanish

film company doing such stories as the life of Cervantes and Alarcón's "Three-Cornered Hat" on the screen. The latter has already been played as an opera in Paris with success. These and other stories may be produced in Spain under the supervision of a Spanish artistic director.

## Williams' Pastoral Symphony Comes to Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The "Pastoral" symphony of Ralph Vaughan Williams (its first performance in Philadelphia) and some superb playing by Michel Penha, solo cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra, were the features of this week's concerts. It was not only the first time the symphony has been played here, but also the first time the name of its composer has figured on the programs of the orchestra, although his "London" symphony has been played in Philadelphia twice by visiting orchestras.

British exiles have been enthusiastic in praise of the "Pastoral" and the "atmosphere" it is alleged to create. Frankly, a first hearing of the composition produced an effect of almost intolerable monotony. The symphony has both good and weak points. Strong ones are the beauty and the elaborateness of the impression that if this be an accurate representation of the composer's instruments, there are also many beautiful tonal effects and a skillful use of the atmosphere rather than the actual material of the British modal folk song.

At the same time the symphony consists virtually of four slow movements. It unquestionably produces a "mood" on the part of the auditor—one of extreme quietude, giving the impression that if this be an accurate representation of the composer's instruments, there are also many beautiful tonal effects and a skillful use of the atmosphere rather than the actual material of the British modal folk song.

This mood is totally unrelieved for 35 minutes; in other words, the symphony lacks that very essential element of a work in the larger forms—contrast. Compared with the "London" symphony it seems a work of considerably less importance. Some fine playing was shown by Mr. Penha. The balance of tone against the wordless soprano solo of-offstage (admirably sung by Helen Buchanan Hiner), first in the symphony at the beginning of the last movement and by the violins in octaves at the close, was extremely delicate. The work was well received in spite of its undeniable monotony.

## The Lalo concerto in D minor for violin and orchestra which followed was unfortunately placed, because it, too, is largely made up of figures in a slow tempo. Therefore, except for several rather brief episodes, the first two numbers of the program consisted virtually of seven slow movements.

The concerto was magnificently played by Mr. Penha. His tone was beautiful, his rhythm perfect, his technique impeccable and his reading of the work artistic in the extreme. He recalled many times at the close.

The Saint-Saëns "Danse Macabre" furnished the first really vigorous and sustained Allegro of the concerto. It was faultlessly played, the solo violin part being performed by Vladimir Rich with unusual beauty of tone even for him, and with an exquisite rhythmic sense.

Albert Coates will arrive in Rochester, N. Y., from London early in January to conduct another season with the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, including three evening and six afternoon concerts, with soloists including Frederic Lamond, pianist; Vladimir Rosing, tenor; and Vladimir Resnikoff, violinist. The first concert under Mr. Coates will be on Jan. 22 at the Eastman Theatre. Mr. Coates also will conduct three Little Symphony concerts in Kilbuck Hall.

## Stage Notes

L. Lawrence Weber's next production, "High Tide," by Eleanor Holmes Hinkley, is in rehearsal. "A Holiday Review," a special production for children, will be staged at the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York, on the afternoon of Dec. 29, 30 and 31. Emma Calve announces a farewell tour in Keith vaudeville. "The Maritime Man" will be presented by Brock Pemberton next month.

## Tufts College Dramatics

ON DEC. 11 and 12, the Masque Dramatic Society, the women's dramatic club at Tufts College presented Martin Flavin's drama, "Children of the Moon," which has been running in New York last winter. With this play as an excellent example of the type studied at the college in Medford, Mass., it may be interesting to rehearse, a bit, the aims, history, and accomplishments in the dramatic department of Tufts College.

Albert H. Gilmer, professor of dramatic literature at Tufts College, came to the institution in 1910 as a professor in the department of English. For years he has worked actively with the students of the college to make their efforts in the field of the drama of real value and worth. Recently Mr. Gilmer has been made professor of dramatic literature in direct recognition of his untiring and enthusiastic work in that line.

**Educational Value**  
Dramatics, as one of the major departments in college should be fostered primarily for the educational value gained by the student. Mr. Gilmer believes, and considers it truly a project in education at Tufts, in so many cases drama is planned purely for the sociability of the affair or for the "name" thereby gained for the college itself. Through participation in the drama, as instructor, the student learns the value of operation, gains a feeling of confidence in himself, has an opportunity to improve his ability to speak and enunciate more clearly, and, through the plays of high standard produced, he profits as well.

The play is a product of a great number of combined forces, of which few people think. Aside from actors there must be those to set the stage, paint the scenery, attend to all costume, dyeing and fitting, manage the lighting effects on the stage itself, and most necessary of all, handle the business end of the affair. The students at Tufts do every portion of the intricate planning for dramas themselves and thereby gain the educational value as well as does the actor. It all helps to show the student what he can do, individually, as manager or creative producer. Even is the play about to be produced studied in the classroom of Mr. Gilmer's general drama course, for the purpose of ascertaining how scenes may be best planned in all respects, for a finished production. At the present time, "Hamlet" is under study in the classroom, pending a presentation of the Shakespearean tragedy in the early spring.

**Wide Range**  
The range of Tufts' dramatics is exceedingly wide, including dramas for the expressionistic, realistic and romantic settings, so that the student learns to apply his knowledge and gain in one type of drama to an entirely different type in rapid succession. Color effects in lighting have been given especial study during the past three years.

Dramatics on "The Hill" are sponsored always by the two organizations of the drama at Tufts—the Pen, Paint and Pretzels Society, the men's club, and the Masque Society, the women's dramatic group. The two societies co-operate in a presentation once a year, and the Masque sponsors another production, while the Pen, Paint and Pretzels Society manages a third production. Both clubs combine to offer the necessary men's and women's characters in each drama.

In the course of the 12 years Mr. Gilmer has worked on the production of drama with the students, he has presented a large number of well-known plays, including "The Truth," by Fitch; "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Romeo and Juliet," scenes from "Macbeth" and "Henry IV," Macbeth's "Mater," "Hera da Capo," by Edna St. Vincent

Millay; "Suppressed Desires," by Susan Glaspell; "The Servant in the House," by Kennedy; "He," by O'Neill; and "R. U. R.," by Capek. Always watchful of the progress in drama abroad and at home as well, Mr. Gilmer has brought plays to the college which have been among the finest in the development of the time. Within the last few years, especially, Mr. Gilmer has been establishing the policy of bringing before the students and friends plays which have proved themselves meritorious in New York, but which have not been brought on into Boston by professional companies. "R. U. R." was produced at Tufts last winter before it was introduced to Boston by Henry Jewett. "He," by Eugene O'Neill, first came before New England footlights on the Tufts College stage three years ago. And now it is "Children of the Moon," by Martin Flavin, which is making a bow to the environs of Boston by way of the Tufts players.

For the current season of college dramatics plans are being made to follow the initial offering of "Children of the Moon," with three one-act plays, especially for those students who have not, as yet, had a chance to come upon the boards at the college. Two of these plays, already decided upon, are "In the Zone," by O'Neill, and "The Pot Boiler," by Gerstenberg. The latter spring will see "Hamlet" acted as the final and major production of the dramatic season at Tufts.

## "Das Apostelspiel" Interests Vienna

VIENNA, Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Max Mell's "Das Apostelspiel," produced by Max Reinhardt, has been running in Vienna, Austria, for some time, and has been a great success. The play is a product of a great number of combined forces, of which few people think. Aside from actors there must be those to set the stage, paint the scenery, attend to all costume, dyeing and fitting, manage the lighting effects on the stage itself, and most necessary of all, handle the business end of the affair. The students at Tufts do every portion of the intricate planning for dramas themselves and thereby gain the educational value as well as does the actor. It all helps to show the student what he can do, individually, as manager or creative producer. Even is the play about to be produced studied in the classroom of Mr. Gilmer's general drama course, for the purpose of ascertaining how scenes may be best planned in all respects, for a finished production. At the present time, "Hamlet" is under study in the classroom, pending a presentation of the Shakespearean tragedy in the early spring.

The play unfolds simply, easily. A young girl, living with her grandfather in a tiny bare hut in the forest, entertains the belief that the apostles will some day return to earth. Two busy tramps demand

shelter for the night, and discovering the girl's faith, pretend to be John and Peter. The real intention of these questionable visitors is to rob and kill their simple hosts. Yet, when the crucial point is reached, the inner beauty, the steadfast faith of the girl shines and cleanses John, and he forces Peter to go silently back with him into the forest from which they came. They leave the girl with her illusions, and happy. Her dreams have come true.

The play is in verse form; the lines are delicately wrought and touched with a sense of beauty, yet at no time does the poetic form hinder the clarity of the lines. While the actual movement of "Das Apostelspiel" is slight, and the structure frail, the rhythmic quality and the sincerity of the piece carry it to a well-deserved success.

Fraulein Wessely, in her portrayal of the young girl, gives a sensitive and finished performance. She is aided by her understudy, "Saint John," in her quieter moments. The remainder of the cast is also satisfactory. The hand of Max Reinhardt is visible in the sympathetic treatment of the theme, which could easily be made maudlin or unworthy. The Vienna press has acclaimed the Apostle Play as an important contribution to the Austrian theater.

## Little Theater Society of Des Moines, Iowa

DES MOINES, Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Little Theater Society of Des Moines is to present "East Lynne" in January and other full-length plays in February and April, at public performances in the Women's Club auditorium. Performances have been given this season by the society of Strindberg's "The Father" and Moline's "The Dover Road."

In November, 1919, three plays written by members of the Iowa Press and Authors' Club and acted by local players were given as a fund-raising effort for the Little Theater Society. It has been active each year since. It is a real community theater, for everyone is invited to join and to take part. A number of artists and architects are members, so that the stage setting is a feature of each production.

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## Vlastimila Hofmann's Pictures in Prague

PRAGUE, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Czech-Polish Club of Prague has arranged an exhibition of the works of the Cracow painter, Vlastimila Hofmann. He was born in a small town, Cracow, in 1881, of a Polish mother, but spent his youth in Cracow, where he became a pupil of the Polish artist, Jaka Malczewski. Later he studied in Paris under Gerome.

At first one is puzzled by Hofmann's pictures. There are quite ordinary portraits, naturalistic studies of peasants standing in the lonely wastes of Polish landscapes. Then there are strange, vague allegorical pictures of fauns and satyrs mingling joyously with human beings. But as one wanders from wall to wall there emerges a unity of purpose.

The clue to his art is found in his pictures of children, of which there are many in this exhibition. These beautiful, flaxen-haired youngsters, traveled in soft mauves and blues, walking in gentle, dignified groups, are injected into them a whimsical blue eyes, with light wings sprouting strangely from their fragile

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## The Ypsilanti Players

YPSILANTI, Mich., Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—At a dinner which the Teachers' Club gave to the Ypsilanti Players, Prof. J. R. Nelson of the University of Michigan spoke on the educational value of dramatics. He stated that the production of plays provides opportunity for modifying unlovely voices and shaping unlovely characters and manners, emphasizes punctuality, encourages self-expression, exercises the imagination, introduces the players into different types of surroundings, makes them strong in teamwork and injects into them a willingness to do their bit in any capacity. Dr. George Pierce Baker, formerly of the 47 Workshop of Harvard and the new head of dramatic art at Yale, has been the guest of Paul Stephenson, assistant director of the Ypsilanti Players. During his stay he assisted at rehearsals of "Sisters," by Richard Hughes. The children of the Ypsilanti Players will give a Christmas pantomime, "The Seven Gifts," this month, first before the Ypsilanti Players, then for other children.

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## PHILADELPHIA

THEATRE,



# Building on Sand in California—Janus Reappears—Bison Again on the Increase



Winter sports in Iceland. Showing, also, that little folks are pretty much the same the world over in their affection for dogs. The supply of snow in Iceland is said to have exceeded the demand, but, my, wouldn't "Snubs" and the "Boss" like it? The island led the news not long since when the American circumnavigator reached Reikjavik in their world flight. —Keystone.



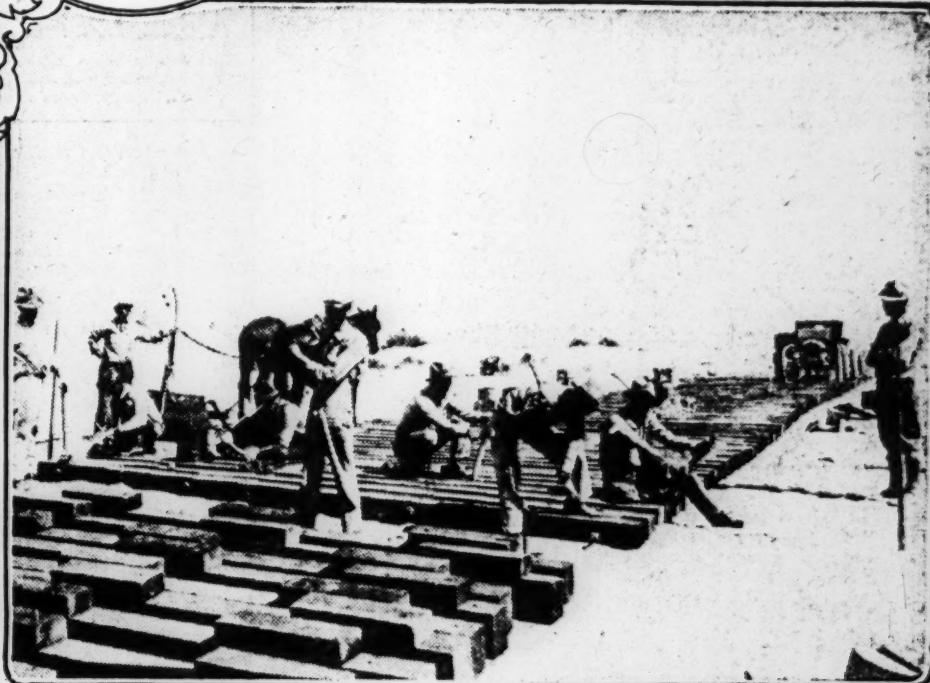
Five American bison of the Yellowstone Park herd. There are only 3649 more of them in the United States. Twenty years ago there were fewer than 1000. But twenty years before that great herds of this noble animal which has been written indelibly into American history roamed the wide prairies. Due to a common mistake, these animals are frequently called buffaloes, but call them what we may—may their tribe increase! © Northern Pacific Ry.



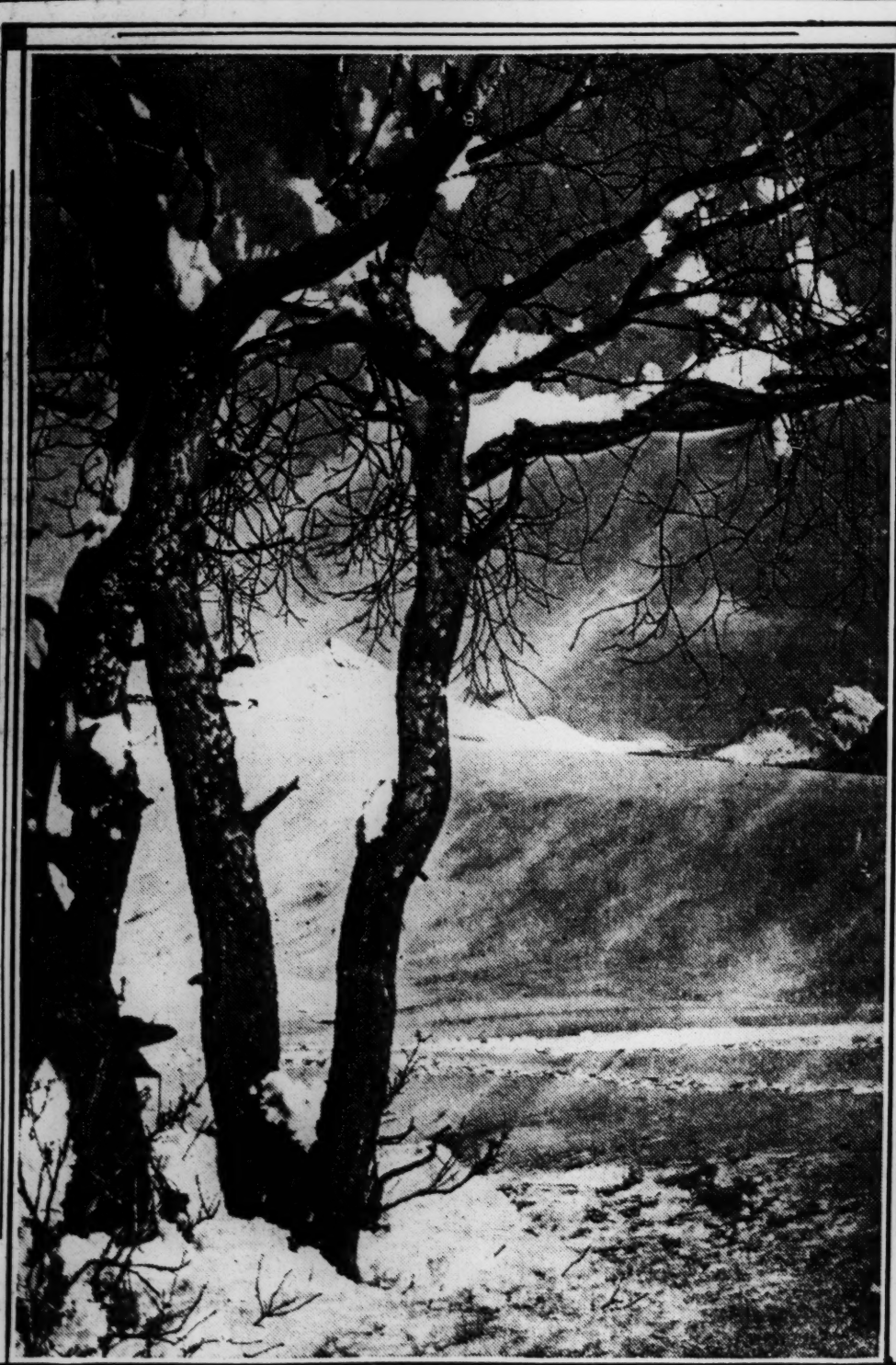
An armful of "Pekes." Little Miss Barbara Bromhead is doing with "Nine of Nantrelew" and "Naisa of Nantrelew," prize Pekingese at the Bristol (England) Championship Dog Show, just what the rest of us would like to do. These affectionate, pug-nosed toy dogs—as their name implies—are of a Chinese breed. © Underwood & Underwood.



When navigation is closed the buoys go into winter quarters. These huge automatic gas buoys mark the shipping channel in the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the Atlantic. When ice begins to appear they are lifted and stored. Several are shown above comfortably hibernating on the dock at Sorel, Quebec. They will be replaced early in April, when they will again take up their duties as beacons for the seafarers. © Underwood & Underwood.



The shifting sands of the desert are being conquered. The experimental roadway shown above has been designed by the California State Highway Commission as a means of opening up the country just north of the Mexican border. Redwood timbers 6x8 inches by 18 feet long are bolted together, forming a continuous track. The project, of course, is a refinement of the old corduroy roads through swamps, and is proving practicable. P. & A. Photo.



The winter sport capital of the world. Our view of St. Moritz, Switzerland, is not the usual one showing the crystal skating spots, but on the Alpine slopes above the popular resort. Here are to be found the best of skiing, tobogganing and snowshoeing. The famous springs have brought popularity to St. Moritz as a summer outing spot, but when winter puts down its heavy mantle of snow the Swiss town becomes a mecca for the world's winter sportsmen.

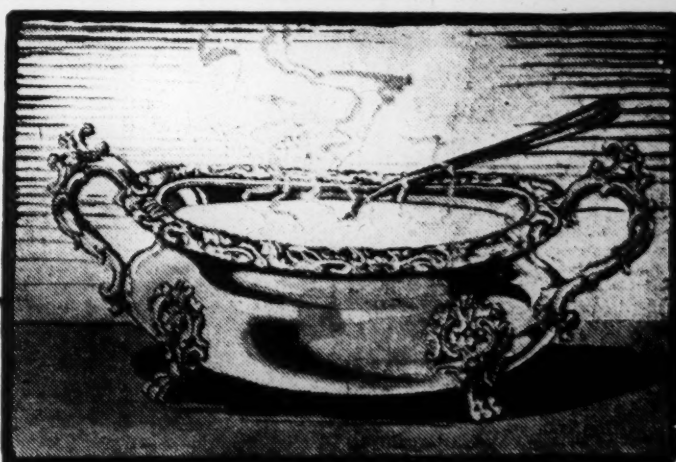
The Rjukan Falls of Norway—one of the most stupendous and beautiful sights of this land of the picturesque. Rjukan means "foaming," and as the swollen Man-elc hurls itself down 800 feet, it earns its name. © Underwood & Underwood.



The greatest runner in athletic history. At 26, Paavo Nurmi, the fleet Finn, holds 10 world's records from 1500 meters to 7 miles. He has not been defeated since 1920, when he lost the Olympic 5000-meter race to Guillemot of France. Possibly it is something more than a coincidence that a country which can turn out such splendid athletes is dry. © Underwood & Underwood.



A Janus appears in the Florida skies—this one certainly as nebulous as the old Roman deity. If studied, two faces will appear, one of an elderly man on the right, and one of a woman with more hair than "bobbies" deem necessary on the left. Wide World Photos.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## In the Secret Chamber of Literary Art

THERE are some who look down upon the study of literary sources as the last resort of desiccated pedantry. There are others who feel that you would rob them of their chief delight in a great poem if you reveal any of its origins. Both classes exalt the exclusive value of the poem as a final and finished piece of work. "The play's the thing," they will expostulate with scant patience. "Is it not enough that we have this work of art? Have we not more than any mortal can do in the appreciation of its beauty, its power, its significance? Why distract us with its origins or with the processes of its making? If scholars insist on prying curiously into the raw materials or digging about foundations to see how they were laid, they are welcome to their harmless occupation. We shall continue to enjoy the beauty of the finished structure."

All very plausible, we may reply. But supposing that by some miracle time, space, and all other resisting circumstances were suddenly annihilated and supposing you were able to steal quietly into the room where Shakespeare worked. On the table over which he bends with rapt absorption lies the half completed manuscript of "Hamlet." Mingled with the sheets are several books, the "Historia Danica" of Saxo Grammaticus and Bellerophon's "Histoires Tragiques," and there at his elbow lies the manuscript of a lost play on "Hamlet" by Thomas Kyd. Ah, the lost source! Will you not follow his eye as it eagerly scans those lines and then as he turns back to his own manuscript and begins to write? And will you not bring back to us who breathlessly await your return the report of what you have seen? Then shall we know at last the reason for many baffling scenes and passages in the play. We shall know all that can be known about the process by which "Hamlet" came into being without actually entering the arcanes of the author's conscious thought.

Or supposing that on another day, about eight years later, you might repeat the miracle and open the door into another room, this time across the Thames on the bankside near the Globe Theatre, and look over the poet's shoulder as he writes "The Tempest." Then again you will bring back to us even greater treasure of news than about "Hamlet," for you can tell us the first time whence he drew the ideas for his plot.

If you could thus penetrate to the quick forge and working-house of thought, would you not spare a moment from your contemplation of the wonder of "Hamlet" or "The Tempest" as now offered to us? Vain dream, you will reply. The miracle is not for us in a world like this. We shall never, except by imagination, actually stand within the upper room with Vergil or Dante, Shakespeare or Milton, and witness the awesome spectacle of the master as he shapes supreme forms which time touches not.

But we do crave to vivify as

vividly, as completely as we may, do we not, that scene and that inspired process in the laboratory of the poet-chemist. And the lowly (but I trust not despised) student of sources can lead us, as can no one else, at certain times at least, almost into the presence of the alchemist at his work. Inspired by no less a motive, many investigators, particularly in our generation, have devoted their best efforts to the task of ransacking the ages to discover the materials which the masters have used. Into the most obscure and forgotten corners they are led by this lure. Their researches through the long years remain for the most part forever unknown. Often their most diligent and enlightening explorations yield little but disappointment. Then they come at times the deterrent suggestion of Kipling's words,

There's no sense in going further— It's the edge of cultivation—

Then they are fired afresh by the challenge:

Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look behind the ranges. Lost and waiting for you. Go!

And they discover those unidentified countries in which the poets have traveled to find the metals which they transmuted into gold. They draw for us the maps of those enchanted lands.

By the aid of the maps and charts which these pioneers prepare we, too, the posthumous explorers over the familiar or unfrequented areas into which they have penetrated in their own expeditions for treasure. Step by step we follow Chaucer as he transforms epic, fabliau, romance, or legend into "The Canterbury Tales." From Gildas in the sixth century, through Malory, Spenser, and Tennyson to E. A. Robinson of our own day, we trace the course of poets and romancers through the realm of King Arthur and his knights, thus revealing with marvelous analysis the varied materials caught up by each poet's individual choice, shaped by his architectonic power, by his own peculiar purposes and ideals. By a particularly minute and painstaking process such map-making scholars have revealed an exact source for nearly every sentence of Ben Jonson's famous criticism, "Timber, or Discoveries." Likewise almost every phrase of Gray's immortal "Elegy" has been traced to a definite origin.

In no other way is it possible to discover how the master has worked, just what the process has been. But some raise a periodical protest against any procedure which seems to detract from a writer's originality. I saw recently a letter from a supposedly intelligent man—a prominent lecturer on Shakespeare—expressing amazement that the great dramatist should have constructed eleven hundred and fifty-five characters "out of his own head." As a matter of fact, of course, Shakespeare originated very few characters. He never dreamed of doing so, but to adapt existing personages and breathe into them a vigor which they had never possessed. Like all true artists, as Landor once remarked, "He is more original than his originals." And so if we would truly appreciate, or even glimpse, what Shakespeare or any other of the masters has achieved, we must see how far he transcends the inferior nature of his sources. The quality of his originality, therefore, can be revealed only by such comparisons.

Some may still honestly wonder whether the fine bloom and glow of a poem will not fade somewhat before this sophisticated scrutiny. Why demonstrate, they will inquire, for instance, that the gems of the "Elegy" are merely reset? To which we reply, To disclose the exquisite workmanship of this patient jeweler of words as he labors for twelve years with microscopic care; to show that he has wrought their final setting. Need we demand further justification of the search which is so incongruous in its title, yet so disinterested in its results? No disinterested, but finer and deeper appreciation is its end and aim.

No one need ever harbor misgivings that by such study we shall dispel any essential mystery. We may discover the materials which the master-craftsman utilizes; we may reconstruct the steps as he fashions his edifice of beauty. So we may gain deep insight into the process; we may live through it in every aspect. We may thus figuratively or quite literally look over the poet's or the painter's shoulder as he works. But we can no more pretend to explain the inner secret of his mastery work itself. The highest service that can be rendered to the cause of art is the interpretation of the means by which art is wrought into tangible form. In the humblest realm of materials work, hand in hand with the artist himself, and in divining the nature of the stuff of the master's art, he is himself exalted.

## Contemporary Criticism

The speeches of Daniel Webster are in admirable contrast with the kind of oratory we have indicated. They have a value and interest apart from the time and occasion of their delivery, for they are storehouses of thought and knowledge. The speaker descends to no rhetorical tricks and shifts, he indulges in no parade of ornament. A self-sustained intellectual might is impressed on every page. He rarely confounds the processes of reason and imagination, even in those popular discourses intended to operate on large assemblies. He betrays no appetite for applause, no desire to win attention by flashing declamation. Earnestness, solidity of judgment, elevation of sentiment, broad and generous views of national policy, and a massive strength of expression, characterize all his works.

The ponderous strength of his powers strikes us not more forcibly

than the broad individuality of the man. . . . Everything in his productions indicates the character of a person who has struggled fiercely against obstacles, who has developed his faculties by strenuous labor, who has been a keen and active observer of man and nature, and who has been disciplined in the affairs of the world. . . . He is great by original constitution. What nature originally gave to him, nature has to some extent developed, strengthened and stamped with her own signature. We never consider him as a mere debater, a mere scholar, or a mere statesman; but as a strong, sturdy, earnest man. The school and the college could not fashion him into any foreign shape, because they worked on materials too hard to yield easily to conventional moulds.

We feel, that, under any circumstances, in any condition of social life, and at almost any period of time, his great capacity would have been felt and acknowledged. He does not appear, like many eminent men, to be more peculiarly calculated for his own age than for any other,—to possess faculties and dispositions which might have rusted in obscurity, had circumstances been less propitious. We are sure that, as an old baron of the feudal time, as an early settler of New England, as a pioneer in the western forests, he would have been a Warwick, a Standish, or a Boone. —Edwin P. Whipple ("Essays and Reviews").

## In Brittany

IN PLENEUF, the streets have the irregular movement which is typical of all that country, for they never seem to have been planned, but just to have happened in a haphazard fashion, which makes them delightful material for an etcher. Also the houses with their simple lines are most picturesque. Their walls are often unbroken by windows, for some hundreds of years ago the tax on windows was so severe that the thrifty Breton peasant did with as few as possible. However, in more recent times when the tax was removed, the windows appeared in unconventional places, sometimes right next to a door.

In speaking of this etching, Cornelis Botke said, "It's a funny little street, with the houses intimately built, one close to the other and no breathing space between them. It's quite dirty, too, like all Brittany, and although water is scarce and obtainable only at the public wells, still there are always messy little pools of it in the streets, which are convenient for the ever-present chickens."

The broad-hipped, full-skirted women clatter up and down over the cobbles, walking always in the middle of the street, as there are no sidewalks. However, with all its unkemptness and poverty, there is more charm and beauty than in our more immaculately kept streets. The sagging thatched roofs, or the ones covered with orange lichen, and the time-worn corners of the stone buildings have a very solid and contented look and a certain romance that always hovers about anything which is hundreds of years old.

## Little Theocritus

Ye white Sicilian goats, who wander all About the slopes of this wild mountain pass, Take heed your horny footsteps do not fall Upon the baby dreamer in the grass. Let him lie there, half waking, and rejoice In the safe shelter of his resting-place. In hearing of his shepherd father's voice, In reach of fruitly clusters o'er his face.

Those little, clinging hands shall write one day, Rare, golden words, to lift the hearts of men; Those curling, downy locks shall write one day, A crown that they shall never lose again. —Caroline Wilder Paradise.

## Field Collecting

One of Field's collecting triumphs consisted in inducing Gladstone to give him the ax with which that great man was wont to fell trees at Hawarden. That souvenir was perhaps Field's most highly prized possession among all the rarities that he managed to collect. It was always prominently displayed in his study. Having been a bit of a woodsman in his youth, whenever he beheld that ax, the thought came to him that Gladstone must indeed have been a great man to be able to chop down trees with so clumsy an instrument. Indeed it seemed to him an ill-made, badly balanced tool, and that an American timberman would have scorned. However, his possession made Field very happy, as did the possession of the scissors of Charles A. Dana, his favorite editorial hero.

Field recorded that he tried to procure a claymore for an antiquarian shop in Edinburgh, but the proprietor, aged eighty-five years, who had been in the business of buying and selling antiquaries for sixty years, could not tell him where one could be procured and asserted that he himself had seen but three claymores in his life. Some years after, when Melville E. Stone, after disposing of his interest in the Daily News, was about to sail for Europe for an extended pleasure trip, he asked Field: "What present shall I buy John Ballantyne?" "Buy him a claymore," said Field. "Any Scotchman would like to have one." So Stone searched Scotland for a claymore, but in vain. Doubtless Field had his brother-in-law in mind when he in his turn went shopping for a claymore. In announcing failure, Field added triumphantly: "But I have and hold the curious old chair which Charles Keen is said to have used in his London performances of Hamlet. It is a staunch quaint bit of furniture, the red baize badly moth-eaten, the gilt badly tarnished and the paint badly cracked." —Charles H. Dennis, in "Eugene Field's Creative Years."

## Retrospect

Say, do the elm-clumps greatly stand Still guardians of that holy land? The chestnuts shade, in reverend dream The yet unacademic stream? Is down a secret ash and cold Anadymene, silver-gold? And sunset still a golden sea From Haslingfield to Madingley? And after, ere the night is born, Do hares come out about the corn? Oh, is the water sweet and cool, Gentle and brown, above the pool? —Rupert Brooke.

## Shelley's Color

Shelley wants the closeness of grasp of nature which Wordsworth and Keats had, but he had the power in a far greater degree than they of describing a vast landscape melting into indefinite distance. In this he stands first among English poets. And in poetry what Turner was in landscape painting. Along with this special quality of vastness his colour is as true as Scott's, but truer in that it is full of half tones, while Scott's is laid out in broad yellow, crimson, and blue, in black and white. —Stopford Brooke.

## Meadow Lark

A brave little bird that fears not God, A voice that breaks from the snow-vest clad With prophesy of sunny sod, Set thick with wind-waved goldenrod. From the first bare clod in the raw, cold spring, From the last bare clod, when fall winds bring, The farm-boy hears his brave song ring, And work for the time is a pleasant thing. —Hamlin Garland.



Street in Pleneuf, Brittany. From an Etching by Cornelis Botke

## Reminiscence

I remember to have heard Arthur Hugh Clough speak at a small debating society called the Decade, in which were discussed often grave subjects, and in a less popular way than in the Union. Having been an unfrequent attendee, I heard him only twice. But both times, what he said and the way he said it were so marked and weighty as to have stuck to memory when almost everything else then spoken had been forgotten.

The first time was in the Oriel Common-room; the subject proposed, "That Tennyson was a greater poet than Wordsworth." This was one of the earliest expressions of that popularity—since become almost universal—which I remember. Clough spoke against the proposition, and stood up for Wordsworth's greatness with singular wisdom and moderation. He granted fully that Wordsworth was often prosy, that whole pages of the "Excursion" had better have been written in prose; but still, when he was at his best, he was much greater than any other modern English poet, saying his best things without knowing they were so good, and then drawing on into prosaic tediousness, that at the end of the day, when the inspiration failed and the prose began, in this kind of unconsciousness, I think he said, lay much of his power.

One of the only other times I heard him speak was at the same time, when a meeting of the Decade was held in Balliol Common-room. The subject of debate was, "That the character of a gentleman was, in the present day, made too much of." To understand the drift of this would require one to know how highly pleasant manners and a good exterior are rated at Oxford at all times, and to understand something of the peculiar mental atmosphere of Oxford at that time. Clough spoke neither for nor against the proposition; but for an hour and a half—well on to two hours—he went into the origin of the ideal, historically tracing from medieval times how much was implied originally in the notion of a "gentle knight"—truthfulness, consideration for others (even self-sacrifice), courtesy, and the power of giving outward expression to these moral qualities. From this high standard he traced the deterioration into the modern Brummagem pattern which gets the name of "politeness." There is nothing in English literature, covering so many years, illuminating such a variety of circumstances, and treating of so many themes, that can compare with this in pathetic yet gladdening beauty.

There are about one hundred and fifty letters of significance and nearly all of them were written from East India House in odd moments between the making out of invoices for sugar, indigo, and the everlasting posting and balancing of ledgers. —Joseph H. Odell, in "Unmailed Letters."

## A Rumanian Interior

When I came back, the amiable tavern-keeper invited me along to visit one of his neighbours, to whom he had spoken of my desire to make some sketches of interiors. This house belonged to the wealthiest man in the village, was larger and older than the others, and had many outbuildings. The windows were filled with flower-pots, which struck an English note.

On the threshold stood the household and his pretty young wife, whose white teeth flashed from a winsome bronzed face. The happy husband had inherited the house from his father, who was born in it. He and his bride were thus saved the trouble of constructing a home life; it is never extinguished. We had to bend our heads to save bumping, while we stepped over the stone threshold, and entered the main room, the floor of which was of beaten mud, as smooth and clean as scrubbed boards. Along the wainscot ran a wide wooden shelf gaudily painted. On this were pegs from which hung gaily painted jugs and platters. Other wall decorations were pictures of saints painted on glass and strips of woolen carpets of many colours inwoven with gold thread.

The candle, burning the holy oil, memorialized the permanence of home life; it is never extinguished. One side of the room was taken up with a handsome bed, on which lay huge square pillows, very beautifully ornamented with a cross-stitch embroidery; they were piled as high as the ceiling. On the topmost layer were brightly embroidered counterpanes. On the other side of the room stood a wooden chest, of which the sides were decorated with a naïvely executed flower pattern. On the top of it were piled up carpets, embroidered, and more pillows. A couple of stools and a small table were the only other pieces of furniture. From the rafters by cords, ornamented with ribbons, hung a rack with wooden soup-plates and carved spoons, and a funny oval box in which a baby slept. I mention the utensils first, because that appeared to be the primary purpose of the domestic trapeze. The infant suggested by its attitude the apocryphal baby who slept on the tree-top. There was no chimney in the apartment, the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. Another room was almost entirely taken up by the hand-loom, the Rasbol, at which the women and children do all the weaving, thus solving the problem of raiment.

The preparing and making of clothes and linen garments is entirely the woman's domain, from the sowing of the hemp and flax-seed to the final adornment with embroidery of the finished articles. The Rumanian housewife cuts the ripe hemp plants with the old-fashioned sickle, soaks them in the well or river, and carries out the process of combing and spinning to spinning and weaving. As in the days of Homer, the

distaff still plays a large part in the life of the world in rural Europe. . . . After the sheep are shorn in spring the wool undergoes the various processes of washing, combing, spinning, weaving and dyeing. Striped carpets and blankets as well as the clothing are all made by women in their own homes. These lowly Penelope are exceedingly clever and inventive in making elaborate fabric designs with silver stripes.

As we came out of the homestead the sky was flushed with a glory of flaming red. In the living fire of the dying sun a few stately poplars stood like slender black obelisks on the edge of the lonely plains which melted away into the softest shades of purple and amethyst. —E. O. Hoppé, in "Gipsy Camps and Royal Palace."

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## "Beloved, let us love one another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST mothers know the game that children like so much to play, which consists of dressing in costume and impersonating various characters in history and fiction. It sometimes happens that the actors perform their parts so realistically that a little child of the party is suddenly overwhelmed with fear or anger at the strange behavior of beloved brothers and sisters not recognized in their disguise. To restore harmony, a tender explanation by one who knows the real situation is needed, or the removal of the mask or headress to reveal the familiar face behind. In like manner, how often others are seen, and even we ourselves, not as we really are, but as the mortal or carnal mind, which is "empty against God," falsely claims us to be. We should remember the words of Tennyson, "We needs must love the highest when we see it."

It has needed the revelation of Christian Science to lift completely the mask from humanity, to show us that we do not need to try to love imperfectly, but can love the spiritual man, the perfect idea of the one perfect Mind, which is God. Through Christian Science we can understand that this is the only real man, and can expect to see, confidently and with joy, the beautiful qualities of divine Mind expressed through him.

In Christian Science we learn that we do not have to make ourselves, nor do we become, the ideas of Mind; that work is already done. "Now are we the sons of God," John declares in his first epistle. As we daily realize this for ourselves and for others, the false belief of man as material, and therefore as separate from God, gives place to the understanding of what man really is. This change of thought brings indescribable blessings to us and to all we meet; for we see that man is indeed inviolate. Jesus realized the unity of God and the real man when he declared, "I and my Father are one." His words, however, enraged the Jews; for they judged only what they saw materially. To them it was blasphemous presumption for Jesus to declare himself at-one with God; whereas to him it was wrong to claim any existence apart from God. In deepest humility he acknowledged his divine sonship, his dependence on God alone for the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual. As we ponder these words in their truth and beauty, we realize that in loving our fellow-man we are drawing nearer to the serene peace and abiding joy that are man's heritage.

We look forward with joy to meeting with friends and interests of travel, to a summer's day—to all the happy incidents of our lives. We may look forward with much greater joy to continual revelations of God; and the more we know of God, the more we shall know of the real man. Of this man Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 76). "The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual." As we ponder these words in their truth and beauty, we realize that in loving our fellow-man we are drawing nearer to the serene peace and abiding joy that are man's heritage.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Judicial calm and serene under-statement have their place, no doubt, in the discussion of public questions. There is not much reason for a publicist's flying into a passion over the League of Nations or the weakness of the budget. But there are public evils that demand something more than tepid economic discussion. Slavery in its day was one. The criminality of the liquor traffic was another. And so far as Great Britain is concerned at least, the crying evil of the slums is a very-present moral and social issue not to be discussed in mealy-mouthed phrase.

### Slums and Their Cure

For this reason the Monitor quotes with approval the hot denunciation with which Mr. J. St. Lo Strachey opens a very thoughtful and constructive series of articles in the Spectator on the slums of England and Scotland. He is not content with mere rhetoric. He offers a very practical program for the correction of the evil which he denounces. But with the shrewdness of the practical publicist he calls the attention of the public to what he has to offer by these trumpet-blasts of wrath at the outset:

"These are things," said Cromwell to his Parliament, "for which God will call you to answer." Why will not Mr. Baldwin tell the new Parliament that of the slums? I am sure he feels the horror and the shame of the slums as much as any man in the Nation, and is in his heart passionately anxious to eradicate this infamy. But will he proceed to action, with all its difficulties and dangers? Why is it that the slums are not abolished? We have been talking about slums, inquiring into slums, legislating about slums, for the past forty years, and yet the slums are still standing where they ought not—as utter an abomination of desolation as that which once defiled the Temple and Mount Zion. Is it because we are hypocrites and only pretend that our hearts bleed to see men, women and children huddled together in dirt and darkness, ten together in rooms which should not hold more than three? No. Is it that we have grudged or could not find the money to put matters right? No. What was the reason then? What is it now?

The conditions which rouse Mr. Strachey's righteous and resonant wrath exist in the United States as well as in Great Britain. The difference is only in degree. The virtuous in slum-dwellings will find quite as fetid and vile places of human habitation in New York, Chicago or Boston, as excite the interest of American tourists in Edinburgh's Canongate, London's Poplar District and the Backlands of Glasgow. Less picturesque, perhaps, because lacking the romance that attaches to antiquity, the American slums are quite as much a menace to human health and morals as are any to be found in the older quarters of Europe.

It is, then, a world-wide problem, this problem of the slums, just as avarice and greed upon which slum conditions are based are world-wide vices of mankind. And how is the problem to be solved? We think fundamentally by universal acceptance of a rule which Mr. Strachey sets forth thus:

A man has no more right to let an insanitary, and therefore poisonous, house than he has to sell poisonous drugs or poisonous food. Therefore there is no hardship, economic or moral, in adopting the principle that no man shall receive money for the sale or hire of commodities which have been declared to be insanitary.

This is well enough so far as human law goes. If the profit be taken out of the slums, the slums will disappear. But as people do not live in hovels from choice, but from necessity, places must be made ready for those evicted by the condemnation of insanitary tenements. Mr. Strachey raises the proper point that nations which proved themselves capable of housing hundreds of thousands of men prior to sending them to the battle front ought to be able to house the present tenants of the slums during the time needful for erecting sanitary dwellings in place of existing slums. It can be done, just as a myriad of other useful, humane and ultimately profitable things could be done if governments could ever be taught to exert themselves as much for peaceful advantage as they do for war-time destruction.

But in the end the protection against the deterioration of the human race which must result from life under conditions which dwarf the physical, debauch the intellectual, and destroy the spiritual development of the young, must come through a wider recognition of man's duty to man. This recognition may take shape in legislation, or it may have its manifestation in general reprobation of profits coined from the misery and degradation of others. Until, however, altruism becomes a social force, until the Golden Rule has more followers than greed, slums, with all their menace to health, order and the stability of government, will persist in all lands.

Perhaps the most important readjustment thus far contemplated by any American railroad as a result of the increased competition of automobiles and automobile trucks, is that proposed by the Boston & Maine company.

### The Boston & Maine Reorganization

Homer Loring, chairman of the executive committee of that railroad, suggests as the most practical means of restoring the company's credit and assuring, eventually, an annual return to its stockholders, the abandonment of 1000 miles of its 2400 miles of roadbed, thus permitting the competing automotive carriers to serve the sections and people affected without a division of the always more or less meager business offered. It is pointed out in the chairman's report that this 1000 miles of road at present handles but 3 per cent of the company's total traffic.

When it is remembered that the areas now nominally served by the lines of railway which it is proposed to abandon are thickly settled and dotted with towns and villages supported for the most part by factories and mills and farms, it will be seen how tremendously significant, if not revolutionary, the plan really is. A few years ago such action could not have been conceived, much less seriously contemplated. The railroad, before the development of the internal combustion engine and its adaptation to automotive cars, was the sustaining artery of all these sections. They are not remote and un-

productive. If they were, they no doubt would still afford sustaining revenues to a carrier equipped for long hauls and only a more or less deliberate delivery. But their affairs have suddenly become adapted to a method which co-ordinates with their needs. The raw materials and finished products which constitute the bulk of the commodities handled by and for the mills and factories are moved the comparatively short distances necessary by motors and trucks.

Experience has proved this method economical, either in actual transportation costs or in the time saved by immediate deliveries and lower handling costs. At any rate, it is apparent that in a somewhat conspicuous trial of strength the automobile has come off victorious. The effect is to render next to worthless the tracks and roadbeds in which the money of thousands of stockholders and bondholders has been invested. The present effort is to make the best of what is unqualifiedly admitted to be an unpleasant situation. The method proposed is a heroic one, probably believed to be effective. Whether it is or is not, must still be proved.

The development which has already resulted so disastrously to railroad investors is still, no doubt, incomplete. The tendency of traffic of all kinds is away from the tracks to the highways and streets. Even in the larger cities the bus, which is more adaptable and practical than the trackless trolley car, is competing with established traction lines. Everywhere in the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf, the buses and trucks are dividing with the railroads a profitable traffic of which the latter once held undisputed monopoly.

Whatever other purposes the regular meetings of the Council of the League of Nations serve, they do provide the responsible representatives of the leading European powers with opportunities for meeting face to face and for personal and informal discussion of their most pressing problems. M. Poincaré's temporary reversion to the practice of "dealing with diplomatic matters in a diplomatic manner," that is, by the exchange of notes and indirect negotiations through ambassadors, was not fruitful of good feeling, ending as it did in the exchange of peppy notes with Lord Curzon. Had he consented to go to Genoa personally in 1922, or to talk things over privately with Lord Curzon later on, the state of Europe would probably have been further advanced.

Though the subject of Egypt was not officially broached at the recent session of the Council at Rome, no member of the Council caring to disturb the lion at work, Mr. Austen Chamberlain did admit to the Anglo-American newspaper correspondents that it was not likely that he could have been closeted with Benito Mussolini for two hours without mentioning the subject of Northern Africa. When leaving Rome a few days later, Aristide Briand, the French representative, informed the assembled Franco-Italian journalists that in the near future an Anglo-Franco-Italian conference must be held to deal with the new situation caused in North Africa by the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from the zone in northern Morocco. Like that in Egypt, it will not be a League matter.

As a rule, politicians in office do not cross a river before they come to it. More often they wait until the water rises in their rear so high that they have no choice but to advance. This is particularly true of the state of affairs in Northern Africa. During the decade before 1914, the division of the territories and the natural resources of the African continent among the better armed nations of Europe caused almost as many war scares and diplomatic alarms as the perennial unrest in the Balkans.

Some of these problems have now come up anew. Twenty years ago England and France agreed, as the first fruit of their new "entente," to take each a corner of Northern Africa. England was to have "a free hand" in Egypt and France in Morocco. But to avoid giving France control of the shore opposite Gibraltar, Spain was accorded a "zone" in northern Morocco and Tangier was "internationalized." How much of a white elephant this zone was for Spain is now painfully clear. Germany originally protested against being left out, but was ultimately bought off by France with a share of the French Congo, further south. Now it has been silenced. Italy, furthermore, has never been content with its gore in the center, the comparatively infertile Libya. As an area of expansion for its growing population, now that American emigration has been curtailed, it more than ever wants Tunisia.

Heretofore the tendency has been, when Northern Africa has been under discussion, to leave Italy out. As recently as in the new Tangier Convention, signed less than a year ago, Italy was not given equal rank with England, France and Spain—to its great chagrin. Now both Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand seem inclined to give Italy a fuller voice in the chapter, presumably to replace the fainter one of Spain. It is in this connection that Mr. Chamberlain's two hours with Signor Mussolini become so significant. The Spanish Dictator, Primo de Rivera, was too busy, of course, directing the retreat in Morocco to be present. Instead, Spain has been, since then, officially asked by France what its intentions are as regards its Moroccan zone. If it is compelled to admit the truth, that it cannot pretend any longer to govern it, the way will be open for other arrangements.

The problem confronting the European powers in Northern Africa is twofold: first, how to fill the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of Spain, and, secondly, how to meet the growing demand by the natives through the Muhammadan belt for more local self-government. In Egypt, the British have their Nationalists. In Libya, Italy is continuously waging warfare with the Senussi desert tribes. In Tunisia, the French have, in addition to the pressure from

the Italians, to meet agitation for self-rule by the 2,000,000 native population. In their Morocco zone they have yet to subdue the tribes of the higher Atlas range. The success of the Rifians against the Spaniards has naturally encouraged all other Muhammadans to resist the European invaders and, confronted by this common danger south of the Mediterranean, France, Great Britain and Italy are more likely to agree than if they only had to divide territories among themselves.

American and European peoples, with but few exceptions, cheerfully pause, at this season of the year, laying aside, wherever possible, their more exacting cares and occupations, that they may join in observing what has come to be recognized as a week of holidays. Busy days have preceded the annual event, and busy days will follow it. The work of the world has not all been attended to by any means, but the short vacation is not begrudged. Everyone is convinced that the days devoted to play and the enjoyment of the season's pleasures and intercourse with friends and relatives will prove to be time well spent, and that they will return to their usual tasks with new courage and a firmer purpose.

Despite the fact that holiday observances usually appear to be somewhat frivolously indulged in, and that mere pleasures seem to engross the attention of the people generally, there is reassuring proof that serious thought is given, even at this season of merrymaking, to the welfare of those who, from whatever apparent cause, have become convinced that human pleasures are not unalloyed. In kindly consideration and sympathy the plight of the unfortunate ones is remembered. Cheerless homes are made brighter, and heavy hearts are made lighter. The thoughts of those bereft are turned hopefully toward brighter and better things. To the poor the gospel of peace and love is preached.

Those who go forth in search of one to whom a helping hand may be extended have not far to travel. At our very doors are those whose hearts are hungry and to whom existence seems drudgery. All of us have something to give to such as these. Surely we have found something which brightens the way and lightens the burden. It is no hardship to share this. Offered in the right way, it is a gift none will refuse or repulse. So in the midst of merrymaking, while all the world seems to ring with the gladness of the season, there should be found time to devote some thought to those upon whom and in whose homes the light does not shine. Pleasures shared are those most enjoyed.

Because we believe we have little to give, the temptation is not to give at all. But when we stop and thoughtfully contrast what we have with the meager store of happiness of those less fortunate we soon discover that we are rich indeed. These riches may not be in worldly goods or money. They are but the vehicles which are employed to make giving easy and sometimes almost meaningless. It is in the byways that one will find those to whom a friendly word, comradeship, and simple trust will mean more than any material gift. These are the ones to whom the holiday season, unless it is brightened by those who are more abundantly blessed, will be drab and cheerless.

## Editorial Notes

More than merely idle words are included in the statement which the officials of the Anti-Saloon League of America have issued on the elevation of William Green to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor. "It will now be possible," it says, "to point out to the world that the president of the American Federation of Labor is an active prohibitionist. This will have a tremendous effect in other countries in spreading the doctrine of world prohibition, and in America will tend to bring about among many classes a better respect for the prohibition law, and a higher regard for its enforcement." With an "active prohibitionist" as the spokesman for American Labor, the wets in America should realize that they have met their Waterloo. They may still undertake to prove that the rights of free men are being infringed by the dry reform, but one fact is worth a bushel of theories.

It is probably true that a surprisingly large number of people in their heart of hearts agree with the conclusion of Dean S. L. Soper, of the Kansas City University, that "the time has come when a new type of preparation for the ministry is needed." This statement was made in connection with a poll of 100 deans and presidents of church colleges recently conducted by the Homiletic Review. The interpretations of this conclusion would, also, doubtless be surprisingly numerous. There is one aspect of the situation, however, which should not be forgotten, namely, that turning a minister into a business manager will never satisfy the spiritual longings of mankind. Indeed, at the last analysis, the only new type of preparation for the ministry which will really achieve worthwhile results will be preparation making, in very truth, for a greater and a richer spirituality.

In an age of marvels it is perhaps invidious to pick out some particular invention for special comment, but the recent demonstration in London of the capabilities of a new type of torch for cutting steel under water does seem worthy of mention. During the demonstration, it is recorded, a diver descended to the bottom of a water-tank and in about eighteen feet of water cut through a foot of inch-thick steel plating in three minutes. The flame is said to have eaten into the metal as though it were so much butter. If Jules Verne had dared to equip Captain Nemo with such a machine, what treasures he would have discovered at the bottom of the ocean!

## A Britisher's First Impressions of "Ball"

"A fine game spoiled," was how a certain spectator put it, after one of the exhibition baseball games between the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox in London recently, and it is probable that the remark sums up the first impressions of the majority of uninitiated Britishers who went (in disappointingly small numbers) to see the "show."

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in a newspaper article, has since expressed his great delight at the proceedings, but he attended at Stamford Bridge, he says, as a "sociologist, not as a sportsman"; so, however weighty in other matters, his opinion in this particular one can count for very little among sportsmen. Any cricketer reading his allusion to a "masterly drive to square leg" would be tempted to go further than that and say that, just this once, it is worth nothing at all.

Before going any further with the present contribution, one would like to emphasize that it deals with baseball, as a Britisher saw it for the first time, not, maybe, with what it is to one steeped in its mysteries, and certainly not with what it is to those who love it as an Englishman loves cricket. Unconsciously one compares it with cricket, yet the games have very little in common, and it is almost inconceivable that a person attached to one could find room in his heart for the other. Bernard Shaw holds that "ball" is a better game than cricket because it ends sooner, the wickets on his part—and that virtue, in truth, is absolutely the only one the writer has ever heard conceded to it by Britishers. Perhaps the views expressed hereafter, and, incidentally, shared by a great number of people not very much steeped in the English national summer game, will help the American to understand why the conservative folk this side of the Atlantic do not react to "ball" in the way their American cousins do.

Quite apart from certain traits organized by big American teams, baseball, in its basic fundamentals, has long been known in the Old World. Children have played it, in the simple form of "rounders," for as long, probably, as they have played any game with bat and ball; but it has been left to America to intensify it, introduce subtleties, and, most noticeable alteration of all, invest it with an atmosphere of what the Old World regards as hectic artificiality.

This last feature of the game is indeed the particular one which strikes a note utterly inconsonant with British ideals of sport. And, since the players themselves are obviously injured to it, it seems to serve no purpose whatever, other than, perhaps, that of working up already excited "fans" to a greater pitch of fervor.

Why, one asks, should a man be detailed off for the special duty of hurling insults at his opponents (which is what encouraging his own batter seems to amount to) and adding to the clamor which, without his assistance, rises incessantly from the players themselves? Unless he fulfills duties which totally escape the observation of the casual spectator, he has the same function as the clown on a circus, or the rooster in the cock-fight, or the laugh. Meanwhile, he detracts from the amenities of a thoroughly good game. At least, that is the British view.

With regard to the actual play, itself, the only outstanding feature to the Britisher, reared on the more sedate game of cricket, was the throwing of the ball. The catching, he thought, was nothing special, considering the fact that each man has a large and thoughtful glove wherein the ball might nestle cozily after its de-

scend from the heights. Catches, just as high and hard, just as difficult, and less inviting, almost they are with a heavier ball than the American use, are taken barehanded at cricket. At ground-fielding, the cricketer, impeded by a cumbersome glove, is probably smarter than the fielder at "ball."

That master of guile, the pitcher, has certainly an art of his own. Yet, could he be said that pitching—like throwing—is harder than over-arm bowling, or that getting "work" on the ball through the air only is as hard as doing so through the air and then off the pitch? Neither has the pitcher to trouble about keeping a "length." His wiles (with the ball itself) are limited, apparently, to elevation, pace, and swerve.

In cricket, swerve is usually taken to be the result of atmospheric conditions operating on the surface of the ball, plus an undefined, innate ability on the part of the bowler. Can the American pitcher add something to that knowledge? He, it seems, augments his difficulties by strange contortions, useful, presumably, for keeping base-stealers on the jump and maintaining the big feature of "bluff."

Except for an occasional swipe that by his sheer force and elevation chases the fielders, the bowler seems a comparatively ineffective person. In the course of one whole game, there were about three straight drives steered along the ground between the fielders, two or three of which excited comment by landing in the "batting" zone, and one which landed in the "batting" zone, and one which simply asked to be caught, and, with but one or two exceptions, were caught. And the result of it all was something like two runs for the "Sox," one for the "Giants." One felt, however, that the matter had achieved something worth a little rooting, whenever he managed to "connect" at all with that odd, rounded implement of his.

It is a popular saying in this country that goalkeepers and wicket-keepers are fools—a delicate tribute to their valor in occupying such positions; and, in the same category, and with the same compliment, must be placed the baseball "catcher." There is not much of him to be seen through the armor plating, but he can be heard quite distinctly, and he renders a great service in keeping the ball from hitting the umpire. His glove, like everyone else's, is well-oiled, and he has a habit of "playing through" and finished in the space of one afternoon. But it is, as so often contended, "faster" than cricket. There is a great deal of throwing, catching, shouting and sliding about "rounders"—the things which the game and round which the interest may be said to center—as few as goals in professional soccer at the present day.

Out of curiosity, and because the efficiency of the latter had come under discussion, the writer analyzed four consecutive innings, wherein sixty-five deliveries were pitched. Of these, none were hit for runs, twenty-nine were not hit at all, nine were hit "foul" and one was hit for a catch. The pace of the scoring, it seems, is more apparent than real. The real pace, it is believed, as the American sees it, except for the "rounders," but the appeal which draws countless Americans to it has not got home.

By the consent of the world, Americans and Britishers are the finest sportsmen in the world. The American adores baseball, the Englishman is wedded to cricket—and there it must be left.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Dec. 23  
The French national committee on intellectual co-operation, believing that the cinematographic art may be the strongest means of action on the imagination of the public, has decided to convoke the principal representatives of every branch of the cinema to examine all the problems of film-making in relation to the education of humanity. Response to the invitation has been satisfactory, and the discussions are about to take place.

Some of the deputies in the new Parliament refuse, for reasons which it is difficult to understand, to provide their photographs or to pose for photographs. The result is that the usual official volume containing the name and the photograph of each of the deputies is published at the expense of every man of action who is published. This volume is intended to serve many purposes. The deputies are enabled to recognize each other and the officials, of course, study the photographs carefully. There are about twelve deputies who have so far declined to complete the lists, and there is no sign of yielding. They are even talking of forming a club to be known as the "Club of the Deputies Who Will Not Be Photographed."

Undoubtedly more energetic attempts are being made today than ever before to collect the income tax, which has never been popular in France, and which has indeed always been resisted. It may be doubted, however, whether this manifestation of energy will not prove to be more expensive than the amount collected. It has been the custom, for example, of workmen who are distrainted upon for income tax, to organize a little strike and, with their companions, block the way to the house in which the authorities propose to seize the furniture. Usually the authorities give up the task, and many workers have thus gone free. But now they are changing their tactics. The other day when a small amount—about \$20—had to be collected, the police arrived in good time to the strength of nearly 200, and completely controlled the roads leading to the dwelling place. The enforcement of the income tax will be a costly business if these proceed-

In the Paris places of entertainment the vogue now is for the celebrities of the past. Many long-forgotten artists are revisiting the glimmers of the limelight. Aristide Bruant, for example, has been drawn from his retirement to repeat to modern audiences, which dimly remember the days of a generation ago, his realistic songs. He has been dressing as before in a velvet suit with leather top-boots, a slouch hat and a red muffler thrown round his neck—precisely as when he received in his little cabaret of Montmartre the best society of Paris, and when distinguished foreigners made their journey on purpose to see and hear him. While the long files of smart carriages waited outside his Montmartre cabaret, which was hung round with drawings by Steinlen, it was his business to insult his rich clients. They came there to be abused; it happened to be the mode; and Aristide Bruant certainly did not spare them. This part of the performance is, of course, cut out, but the old chansons are in their way extraordinarily good. Now that Bribi—the military penitentiary in Africa—is to be abolished, it should perhaps be recalled that more than thirty years ago Aristide Bruant denounced it in his songs.

Apparently nothing but discomfort has fallen upon the Grand Duke Cyril since he proclaimed himself to be the Tsar of Russia. Nobody takes his pretensions very seriously outside the ranks of the "monarchistes émigrés" and even they are hotly divided, some even denying his right to the title. There are other pretenders who would seem to have more justification for their claims. But as Pretender, he can hardly stay in France, which has recognized the Soviet Republic, and it is not easy for him to find a place in which to reside. He had thought of taking refuge in America, which is almost the only one of the great countries that has not recognized the Soviet, but unexpected difficulties arose in connection with his passport. His wife the "Empress" is, however, proceeding to the United States. It is understood that she will gather funds for the anti-Bolshevik campaign and for the restoration of the monarchy in Russia. The most anti-Bolshevik observers do not believe that there is any possibility of the restoration of the "ancien régime." At most there will be a gradual evolution, but a return to the old conditions is impossible.

There was a strange incident at the Hotel Drouot, where the great auction sales of Paris are held, when, at the last moment, the authorities forbade the sale of the original edition of Baudelaire's poems. It was explained afterward that this action was taken because the original edition was the subject of a prosecution when it was published in 1857. The judgment apparently

stands, and the "Fleurs du Mal" cannot therefore be sold by auction. But since 1857 innumerable editions have been printed, and no question has ever been raised before. It had been supposed that the controversy about the less pleasant side of Baudelaire's genius had been forgotten, and that he had taken his place, with all his faults and with all his qualities, as a classic.

Into Paris pour great numbers of the natives of North Africa. The Algerians are particularly numerous. It is estimated that there are at least 100,000 in France making a more or less precarious living. Often they do not know any French, or at any rate they do not know more than half-a-dozen words. They go about from café to café apparently vainly trying to sell rugs and mats and other native wares. The Prefect of Police has decided to create a special section, not to molest them, but to watch over their interests. The new police brigade is to possess a knowledge of the native tongue.

The Russian Embassy, of which Krassin has now taken charge, is a famous building which was constructed at the close of Louis XIV's long reign for the Duchesse d'Estrees. In 1753 it was occupied by the Duc de Brion, and in 1775 it was acquired by the Marquis d'Harcourt. In deeds which were executed before the Revolution it is described as the "Hotel d'Harcourt." Afterward it was purchased by the Tsar Alexandre III, who gave it to his Government in order that the representative of Russia in Paris should have a worthy place of residence. It was occupied by Nicholas II and the Tsarina on their memorable visit to Paris in 1896.

The city does not understand why it should not have a mayor. Nearly every city in the world except Paris has a mayor, but Paris has none. The last mayor was the chairman of the Municipal Council, the Prefect of Police and the Prefect of the Seine, officials who are appointed by the Government to manage the police forces and the administrative services. It is true that every arrondissement—there are twenty of them in Paris—has its local mayor, and it is felt to be an anomaly that Paris, as such, has no mayor. The members of the commission of municipal reorganization have made an eloquent appeal.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain responsible for the facts and opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Christmas Trees or Sunday Papers?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
I was interested in the two letters in the Monitor of Dec. 18. The question of Christmas trees is left every year until almost Christmas, and both the conscious objector and the nonobjector are left in the air as to what is right or wrong.

We are told we must save the trees because they are needed for making paper. Why not sacrifice some of the comic supplements and "Bringing up Father," and keep the trees used for them. Cords and coils of advertisements go into the waste paper basket. The accumulation of paper in every house is appalling. We must either burn it or hire the ash man to take it away. If it was used over to make more paper for more waste paper, it would be bad enough, but more trees must be cut down to make the next batch of trash.

If a Christmas tree only gives pleasure for a few hours it has not been used properly. A tree can stand in the living room a full week, or even longer. The children can have their friends and enjoy it. It should be the center of all their Christmas vacation activities. Then in many instances the tree can be set up outside where it can be seen from the windows, and hung with peanuts and suet and such like delectable morsels for squirrels and birds. Later it could be used for Sunday afternoon fireplace fires. It is not the perfume better than many Sunday supplements? M. D. J. Grand Rapids, Mich.

### "Tipping and Non-Tipping"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
I would like to send you a few lines in connection with your editorial, "Tipping and Non-Tipping." I have been a waitress for twenty years at intervals and have had experience in places where tipping was the custom and where it was not allowed. There is no doubt that there is more harmony in the latter places, because in the former the waitress is easily creeps in, for, for instance, one of the girls obtains more than another, and oftentimes the head waitress gets the blame, making for still greater discord. E. K.